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Hitler and the Peace of Europe

Convinced That a War Must Come, Nazi Leaders Regard It Merely as Inexpedient at This Time

By Stanley High

This is the fifth article in a series based on personal observations by the writer

ADOLF HITLER has not remade the face of Europe. Not yet. But he has increased the blood-pressure of most of Europe's politicians. The frontiers of the continent are as they were before the Nazis came to power. But the climate has changed. A year ago, traveling there, I met many people who still had optimism enough to ask whether there would be another European war. Those people have not disappeared. But their optimism has. To-day the question of war is no longer whether, but when. The event is very generally accepted. Only the date remains to be fixed.

And the question of date is not so indefinite as it sounds. It is probable that the one thing which stands, right now, between Europe and immediate war is the unarmed state of Germany. In other words, war is likely to come as soon as Germany, with the consent of the Powers, or without it, is ready to fight. Unless, that is, the Nazis climb down from their war-horses and turn pacifist.

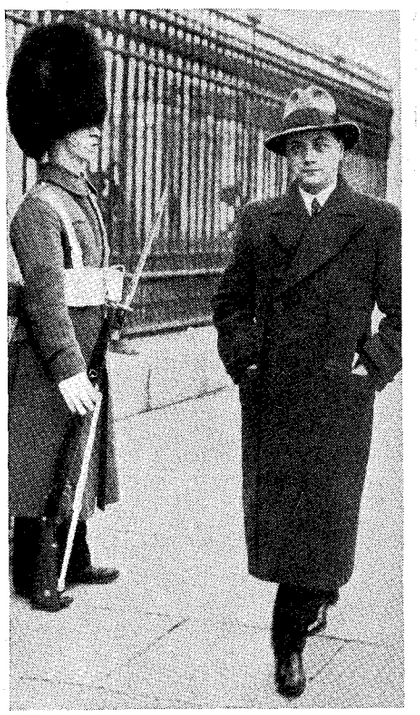
Union With Austria

National-Socialist foreign policy involves certain major pledges which, in the end, the Nazis will probably be obliged to abandon or go to war to fulfil. One of these is union with Austria. There is, I think, no more likelihood that Hitler will surrender his determination to join Austria to Germany than there is that France and her allies would allow that to happen without resorting to force to prevent it.

There are some 30,000,000 Germans living beyond the frontiers of the Fatherland, chiefly in the new States which were brought into being by the war. It is another solemn Nazi promise that, one day, those 30,000,000 will be rejoined to Germany. That, too, is definitely a war promise. And it is in that light that Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, the nations most acutely concerned, regard it.

Moreover, Hitler's spokesmen and, on occasion, Hitler, himself, have proclaimed anew the old program of the Kaiser for carving out new areas for German expansion in Central and Eastern Europe. This is the Mittel-Europa idea, fitted to the needs and ambitions of the new Germany. Now, even more than in 1912, it involves a program which, in turn, involves war.

Now, Nazi Germany recognizes this quite as clearly as the rest of Europe. The difference is that Nazi Germany does not hesitate at the prospect. In fact, war in present-day Germany is not regarded as something which can be avoided. It is, rather, looked upon as one of the inevitables for which both the resources and the mind of the nation must be prepared. I frequently asked Nazis about the prospect of war. Their uniform reply was, "We don't want war. Not now. We couldn't win." In



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ALFRED ROSENBERG

The man who is said to direct Nazi foreign policy, as he strolled by Buckingham Palace during his visit to London

short, war, in Nazi policy at present, is not so much undesirable as inexpedient. And from the lowest German schools up through the ranks of the party, the mind of Germany is being put on a war basis. Nietzsche's "Libido Potendi"—the "lust for power"—has been given modern sanction; the "Helden Idee"—the "Hero Idea"—of the old Germany has been revived; the "Kürassier Stiefel" — the "high-boot" method of Bismarck—restored, and Germany, lacking only equipment, is ready to march.

I asked Reichsbischof Mueller—head of the German-Christian church—whether his organization gave sanction to a program which appeared, so clearly, to call for war.

"You forget," he said, "that Jesus warned us that there would be wars and rumors of war. We German-Christians want peace. But there are dark days ahead. We would be false to our mission if we failed to help the nation to prepare for them."

One of the complaints voiced, to me, by a prominent German-Christian against the church of Republican Germany was that it had failed at just that point.

War Hymns Promised

"The old Church," he said, "was out of touch with life. Here we have a nation, mobilized and in uniform. And what do we churchmen find? We find that there are not even suitable hymns for the men to sing while marching. But we will remedy that; we will fit the Church to the spirit of the times. One day, even, we will have a hymn as good as yours—how do you call it?—'Onward, Christian Soldiers.'"

That is the prevalent attitude. That art is best, in Nazi Germany, which has something military in it; that music is most acceptable which glorifies courage—not moral, but military courage; those books are most popular which rationalize force; those personalities, past and present, most exalted which have won or talk as tho they were ready to win fame in the field. It is significant of all this that military service in the war is the only ground on which a Jew in Germany can demand fair treatment. He may not get it even then. But the point is that a Jew, by Nazi standards, can hope to rise to the level of a civilized being only if he or his father fought.

In such an atmosphere Europe's "next war" is no longer merely the bogy of scaremongers. The bogy seems to have put on flesh and blood.

One important fact is clear, however. Three-quarters of a year of Adolf Hitler have sufficed for him to put Germany, in

(Continued on page 28)

Radio Preferences

See page 9 for coupon and comments of readers on their radio preferences.

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The President's "Move Toward a Managed Currency"

CHEER and confusion characterized the country's response to President Roosevelt's radio report on the state of the nation, in which he outlined his new currency program. The President's faith and confidence in the slow but sure effect of his recovery program were contagious.

At the same time the announcement of the new gold-buying policy set economists, bankers, financial writers and the wisest editors to wondering just what it meant and just what it would lead to. From Wall Street came complaints about the President's "vagueness." Inflationists and anti-inflationists both claimed him—altho as the New York *Times* remarked, the longest smiles were on the faces of the inflationists. Washington correspondents found him taking a middle ground between the greenbackers and the so-called sound-money men. Experts discerned a politically wise refusal to make definite commitments for an uncertain future, and called attention to the tremendous forces tending to push him in contrary directions.

Establish the Dollar

Perhaps President Roosevelt expressed it best himself when he said that the Government has a definite policy and "is continuing to move toward a managed currency." He first related progress in building what he called the columns of the temple of recovery—unemployment relief, aid for debtors, RFC loans to industry, public works, agricultural adjustment, the improvement of industrial conditions through the NRA, the releasing of deposits in closed banks, and the restoration of the commodity price-level. He enlarged on the last point, saying that the Government's policy is to restore price-level before making a permanent revaluation of the dollar. Then "when we have restored the price-level, we shall seek to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing- and debt-paying power during the succeeding generation."

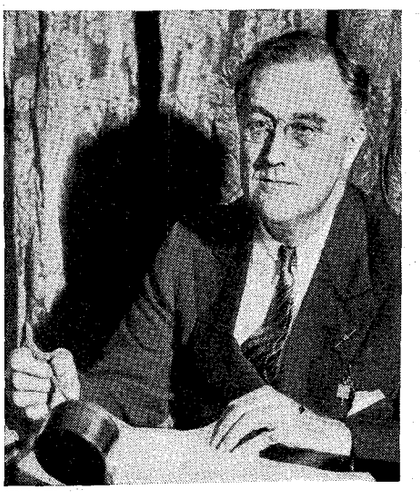
In the meantime, the United States will control the gold value of its own dollar. Even tho the President's words were heard by listeners over the largest radio hook-up ever arranged, and have been printed in all the newspapers, the declaration of a new fiscal policy is so important that these sentences should be repeated here:

"This is a policy, and not an expedient.

"It is not to be used merely to offset a temporary fall in prices. We are thus continuing to move toward a managed currency."

No time was lost in putting the new policy into effect. The Government's agent in buying newly mined gold in this country, and in buying and selling gold in the world market, is the RFC. This presumably is because the Treasury and the Federal Reserve can by law buy gold only at the parity price of $20.67 an ounce. The newly mined gold is first sent to the mints and assay offices. The RFC then pays for it in debentures, because of its wide powers to issue such obligations. These debentures will carry a one-quarter of one per cent. interest rate and run for ninety days.

The first price announced was $31.36 an ounce. This compared with a Treasury price of $29.80 cents on the previous day, and was twenty-seven cents higher than the



Wide World

The President before a microphone in the White House

opening price of gold on the London market. It represented an advance of 51.72 per cent. over the legal gold-standard figure of $20.67. It meant that the Government was to all intents and purposes saying that our dollar was worth 65.91 cents in terms of the gold value. To put it another way, it would mean that the four billion-odd dollars of gold in the vaults of the Treasury and Reserve Banks could be valued at around six billion dollars.

The first financial effects were a sharp rise in gold stocks followed by lesser rises in other stocks and in commodities. The dollar went down in foreign exchange, but not so sharply as had been expected. Financial commentators found it hard to estimate from these first quotations what the final influence of the new policy would be.

While awaiting further market effects of the new policy, the press paid their respects to the general principles involved. The step was welcomed, strangely enough, both as inflationary and non-inflationary. It was acclaimed to the skies by the New York *American* as "a revolt against conventional 'sound money,'" and similarly hailed by the Philadelphia *Record*. At the same time the Philadelphia *Inquirer* was unable to find a single sentence in the President's address "that can be twisted into advocacy of currency inflation." Perhaps this clash can be explained by simply saying that the President is keeping a middle ground. As the Los Angeles *Times*, for instance, puts it:

"President Roosevelt made clear his intention of keeping to the middle of the road. To the inflationists he declared he wanted a dollar to repay debts at the level at which they were incurred. To the stabilizers he said he could not fix gold content until the proper price-level has been reached. The speech will be particularly disappointing to the devaluation group, who are demanding a fifty-cent dollar.

Our control of the gold value of the dollar ought to be a stabilizing influence, in the opinion of Walter Lippmann and others.

Many editors withhold judgment, feeling that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Others think that the methods adopted to carry out the President's policy of currency management will tell the story.

Necessarily, said the financial editor of the New York *Times*, President Roosevelt "is proceeding with the utmost caution, and he is reserving not only the right to change his mind, but to substitute a more convenient form for the loosely drawn procedure that he has marked out."

Effect on Prices

Whether an increase in the dollar value of gold will raise prices, as President Roosevelt seems to hope, is a question on which economists differ.

But editors are well aware that many other things than gold affect price-levels—variations in production, tariffs, the NRA, etc. This convinces *The New Republic* that in the long run the President's new monetary policy merely adds a supplementary bit of control over prices—"it may if it is used wisely, aid the far more important actions which are calculated to affect prices and employment and farm purchasing power, but which have nothing to do with the gold value of money."

Among the more critical newspapers are the New York *Herald Tribune*, which called the new plan just another "shot in the arm," and the New York *Sun* which ironically observed that "we are to employ the whole box of tricks of a managed-currency school of finance and to call what results therefrom a 'sound currency.'"

And it seems to the Denver *Post* that the Government is planning "to do with the gold market the very thing it has been condemning private bankers and brokers for doing with the stock market."

And there is the political angle. After all, concludes the Springfield *Republican*, the President must listen to conservative old-line financiers in his Administration as well as to academic experts like Prof. George F. Warren and Prof. James Harvey Rogers, who are credited with having had considerable influence in framing the new policy. He must make his own decisions, and "he must choose a course when economists contradict each other, and then, inevitably, this being a political government, he will weigh every decision from the political point of view, where he himself stands unrivaled.

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LaGuardia Well Ahead in *Digest* Poll

Scores 261,517 Ballots, McKee 207,169; Fusion Candidate Carries All Boroughs; McKee Strongest in Queens, LaGuardia in Brooklyn and Manhattan; O'Brien Trailing

HERE is the climax of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S New York election poll. The tabulation on this page accounts for almost 100,000 additional votes since last week. The grand total as it stands is 545,024.

Of this bumper crop, LaGuardia reaps 261,517; McKee, 207,169; O'Brien, 60,129. It will be found that the percentages of the candidates vary from their last week's percentages only by fractions of one per cent. They stand now:

LaGuardia	47.98%
McKee	38.01%
O'Brien	11.03%

Casting up the percentages by boroughs, one finds that McKee is strongest in Queens, with 44.62 per cent. to LaGuardia's 45.21 per cent.; he is next strongest in Richmond with 41 per cent. to LaGuardia's 46.87 per cent., and next in the Bronx, with 40.84 per cent. to LaGuardia's 46.30 per cent. LaGuardia's is strongest in Brooklyn, with 50.10 per cent. and in Manhattan, with 48.35 per cent.

Last week THE DIGEST called attention to McKee's progressive gain in percentages of the total ballots from week to week. This is less noticeable in the fifth report. The complete record of percentages from the beginning stands:

	LaGuardia	*McKee*	*O'Brien*
Oct. 14	47.77%	33.69%	16.01%
Oct. 21	48.52%	36.35%	12.42%
Oct. 28	48.06%	37.49%	11.39%
Nov. 4	47.98%	38.01%	11.03%

Meanwhile the campaign has been plunging toward its finish in an atmosphere of mutual recrimination and persistent rumor of some big news "break" in the political field which might influence masses of voters to change their intentions and upset the calculations of election prophets.

From the standpoint of an impartial spectator, the imbroglio seems to reveal itself in two layers of conflict.

On the surface are the personalities and disputations of the candidates and their supporters. These are more than usually violent, and doubtless cause a certain amount of inconstancy and vacillation on the part of certain classes of voters.

Below the surface lie deeper issues, more or less dimly perceived. The issue of political bossism in city government, for instance, appears to be as deeply present in the public consciousness as in that of the candidates and their oratorical lieutenants. Both LaGuardia and McKee denounce the "boss rule" which they blame for bringing the noble city of New York close to bankruptcy, but each accuses the other of being "bossed."

The voters must decide between these two disclaimers of bossism. Does the DIGEST poll forecast with accuracy their decision on election day? The only safe answer to that question should be sought on the night of November 7.

Still more obscure among the deepest of election undercurrents are the persistent implications of a great strife between the two major national political parties for the control of New York City, with an eye to the Presidential election of 1936.

The humming of that mighty undercurrent is almost audible to a sensitive ear.

In earlier poll stories THE DIGEST reported President Roosevelt's specific denial that he was interested in the success or failure of the McKee candidacy. But the rumor has shown a tough vitality and become one of the stock legends of the campaign. Newspapers all over the country, as well as in New York, discuss it as an item of current history, and it is enlarged upon freely in those semi-inspired Washington dispatches in which tactful correspondents unfold what they have heard somewhere or other, "naming no names."

In the opposite political trenches the shock troops of national Republicanism in New York, headed by Ogden Mills, whom many Republicans regard as the logical candidate of their party for the Presidency in 1936, have declared for Major LaGuardia, altho according to Mr. McKee, they were once a little shy of his radicalism.

This picturesque situation is one of the campaign elements which might change the minds of many voters if it developed a shot of dynamite before election day.

Many editors think they discern deep significance in the fact that former Governor Alfred E. Smith's close personal friend, Robert Moses, who has been associated with him in important public works and is now president of the Long Island State Park Commission, which the Governor brought into being, has come out for LaGuardia and written him a complimentary letter in which he speaks of Mr. McKee as "the creature of Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn."

The campaign has other complications, but these are the few which might operate in its closing days to change the minds of voters and thereby give the election returns a different complexion from THE DIGEST poll.

But here we show LaGuardia with a substantial lead, in a poll taken with the usual DIGEST honesty and thoroughness. On the face of it, and at this stage, the election points to a LaGuardia victory. However, this is the first municipal election THE DIGEST ever polled, and it differs from national elections in its swift and stormy fluctuations. Many things might happen before election day to change the results forecast here, but this fifth report is possibly a faithful composite picture of the public mind at this writing.

In this issue THE DIGEST had hoped and planned to include the returns from the issue of ballots to the original 100,000 voters whose first ballots, not bearing McKee's name, were nullified by his entrance as a candidate. That program could not be carried out because the ballots from the "lost battalion" of 100,000 did not arrive in time. They are still coming in as this edition goes to press and we plan to get them to the public in a supplementary edition.

Meanwhile the nation's press awaits the issue.

"The political situation in New York has been shifting and is still shifting swiftly," comments the Asheville *Citizen*, "and THE LITERARY DIGEST warns that this is true, telling its readers that the contest is one of the 'trickiest' it has ever tried to cover and that the outcome is still incalculable."

Returns of the New York City Mayoralty Poll

Borough	*LaGuardia*	*McKee*	*O'Brien*	*Solomon*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*
Manhattan ...	63,704	44,450	20,319	2,548	735	131,756
Bronx	45,599	40,221	8,350	3,475	843	98,488
Brooklyn	96,468	69,199	19,918	5,879	1,074	192,538
Queens	44,124	43,549	8,566	1,245	115	97,599
Richmond	8,633	7,553	2,063	146	25	18,420
Borough not known	2,989	2,197	913	98	26	6,223
	261,517	207,169	60,129	13,391	2,818	545,024

Digest Poll on Repeal

With thirty-three states having voted on the question of repeal, THE LITERARY DIGEST poll and the official figures follow:

LITERARY DIGEST POLL

Wet	2,377,368	
Dry	764,556	
	3,141,924	75.67%

OFFICIAL

Wet	11,298,905	
Dry	3,717,472	
	15,016,377	75.24%
Difference between DIGEST and official result.....		.43%

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Rural Strikes Speeding Farm Relief in Washington

Cotton Growers Have Received $100,000,000—*Next in Line Are the Wheat, Corn and Hog Producers in a Program Which Is Expected to Total* $1,000,000,000

HOWEVER little grain and produce markets may be affected by farm strikes in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, by the North Dakota wheat embargo, by the dramatic utterances of Governors and Senators in the farm States, these moves have been eminently successful in their principal objective. That, of course, is to impress first, Washington and, second, the rest of the country.

In the light of these outbursts Washington is seen to be farm-minded as perhaps never before since the start of the New Deal, and correspondents find the Administration now stimulated to action more vigorously than it has been for months. President Roosevelt, in his radio speech, counseled patience, recounted his efforts to help the farmer, and pledged himself anew to raise farm prices.

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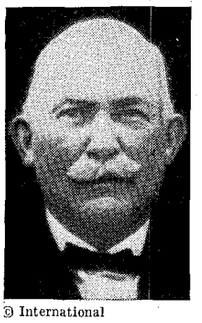
Milo Reno



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Governor Bryan

Keystone

Keith Neville

Acme

Governor Langer

Sympathetic Farm Administrator George N. Peek—"I, too, would fight to hold my home"—announces that the Administration will come through promptly with a loan of fifty cents a bushel on corn, following the similar payments to cotton growers. This, of course, is part of the plan to induce farmers to raise less and to recompense them by processing taxes at the eventual expense of consumers and taxpayers. And, insists Mr. Peek, this "is not to be just a shot in the arm" but "should assure in future years a more solid basis for agriculture."

It is estimated that the farmer will be richer by half a billion dollars of government money by January. The cotton growers already have their $100,000,000, and the wheat growers and corn and hog producers are the next in line. And before the Government is through with its "adjustment" program a billion dollars will probably be turned over to the producers of wheat, cotton, tobacco, hogs, corn and dairy products, and other commodities.

Nor did the Government wait until the loans and increased processing taxes could be arranged. Promptly, through the Farm Credit Administration, it went into the wheat market, buying for relief distribution, and also took large amounts of dairy products off the market.

While these activities have been directed toward raising the price of what the farmer sells, an attempt has also been made to keep down the cost of what he buys. A definite concession to farm demands appeared in the changes in the retail code exempting small merchants in rural communities, dropping the cost-plus-10-per cent. provision and establishing a special agency to keep watch over price increases.

While Washington thus speeds up action the rest of the country is forced by the news from the Mississippi Valley to give serious attention to the farmers' plight and the farmers' demands. First, Governor Langer's declaration of an embargo on spring wheat shipments from North Dakota became first-page news all over the country. This was just what the Governor wanted. He called the farmer "the forgotten man of the NRA." Other States declined to follow Governor Langer's example. But the Governor was satisfied with the way he "dramatized" the position of the wheat farmers.

In North Dakota the Fargo *Forum* has taken the position that once the issue of legality is joined the embargo "will vanish into thin air." But it added that something will be gained by the nation-wide publicity thus secured. The Mandan *Pioneer* concluded that if the embargo helps to put up the price of wheat the Governor "will be entitled to the thanks and appreciation of the State." In neighboring Minnesota, which buys a large proportion of North Dakota's wheat crop, the Minneapolis *Commercial West* said that the Governor is further crippling the purchasing power of the people of his State. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and Minneapolis *Journal* agree that the move has only publicity value.

NRA Called "Tragic Failure"

But on the heels of Governor Langer's proclamation there came from Nebraska the resignation of NRA State chairman former Gov. Keith Neville on the ground that the NRA is a "tragic failure" in the farm States, and the emphatic declaration from Gov. Charles W. Bryan that farmers are becoming the victims of profiteering under the NRA, which is increasing the cost of what they buy without affecting the cost of what they sell, and this means that the farmer's "throat is being cut from both ears toward the center."

Then the National Farm Holiday Association met in St. Paul and called a national farm strike. In connection with the strike call a proclamation was issued declaring a refusal to buy anything beyond absolute necessities of life, to pay taxes, or debts or interests while lacking the necessities of life and while production costs are higher than price-levels. Altho the Association claims a membership of 2,000,000 farmers in 24 States, representatives of only Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin were represented at St. Paul, and when the strike became effective it was practically invisible except in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. In these three States there was a certain amount of picketing and turning back of farmers' trucks.

Milo Reno, middle-aged, gray-haired, bespectacled leader of this strike and the last farm strike in the Middle West, said the strike was called "because all other efforts have failed to bring results," and because the farmers present condition is not accidental but "part of the program planned to make him a peasant, a slave to the financial and industrial interests."

All through the country there is a tendency on the part of the press to sympathize with the farmers. It is realized that while many of the published figures are confusing the prices the farmer pays have undoubtedly been going up much faster than the prices of what he sells. This has been particularly true during the weeks of reaction from the mid-summer boom in the grain markets. But at the same time most editors feel that all these violent activities do more harm than good and that the farmer should try to be patient and to await the working out of the Administration farm program.

Even farm papers show little enthusiasm over the strike idea. "All farmers are in sympathy with the end, but not all approve of the method," expresses the opinion of the Kansas City *Daily Drovers' Telegram*. *The Farmer and Farm Stock and Home* (St. Paul) suggested that the strike should be taken seriously only as "a token of rural discontent." Editor Sam R. McKelvie, of *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln), concluded that so far the strike is not serious "but will become so unless the farmer gets a better deal." Senator Capper's *Kansas Farmer* (Topeka) represents the farmers of his State as being disgusted with bankers, credit conditions and low farm prices, but as thinking in terms of the cooperative movement instead of strikes.

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The Digest to Tabulate Readers' Radio Preferences

THE LITERARY DIGEST herewith gives its readers an opportunity to express themselves on their radio likes and dislikes by filling out the coupon printed at the bottom of this page. The opinions thus recorded will be tabulated, and the results announced in an early issue.

THE DIGEST undertakes this radio test in response to a wide demand by readers, many of whom have complained bitterly of radio "nuisances." But we are not satisfied to register complaints alone. Our purpose is to get a cross-section of American opinion not only on what people dislike on the air, but also on what they like. The result, it is to be hoped, may serve as a guide to radio announcers and program-makers.

In the words of one reader, Elizabeth Swift of Benton Harbor, Michigan, "the first step is to find out what people really want."

This radio test comes about largely through the response to a letter from E. C. Hanson of Newark, New Jersey, printed under the caption, "What Do You Dislike on the Air?" Mr. Hanson complained of an overabundance of jazz, "crooners with never a note of melody, sob songs with what is supposed to be tearful music," orchestra band singers, "who warble or wobble or croak," and a surfeit of "supposedly Negro humor."

He said that fan letters, genuine or otherwise, largely determine radio programs. "Why not," he asked, "take a straw ballot of 'What you *dislike* on the air'?

"You have done a world of good with vote-taking for public welfare and to get the opinion of the people. There is no recreation more needed to-day than good radio broadcasting—it is all many can afford. Many deplore the stuff the advertisers put on the air, and I know it is a popular feeling. This is offered as a suggestion. Please do something."

The response by DIGEST readers was immediate. Letters came from all parts of the country supporting Mr. Hanson's suggestion. Many of them were scathing in their denunciation of radio "nuisances." Others were more constructive in their criticism, listing preferences. Many deplored the attitude of advertisers who "hurt their products through inferior programs."

"May heaven pour its blessings upon E. C. Hanson for his complaint about radio programs," wrote A. E. Watkins of Los Angeles. "Unless there is an improvement in the material broadcast, I declare it won't be long before I turn in my radio and buy a phonograph."

"All we get," wrote William F. B. Roberts of Oak Lane, Pennsylvania, "is some cheap talent arranged by a lot of advertisers. I have an expensive radio set, which cost me $495, and we turn it on now and then to see if there is anything worth listening to, but every night it is about the same."

"More than three-fourths of the average programs are not worth listening to," declared Adolph Selige of Miami, Florida. He attacked jazz as an "infernal noise," and added that "there are few real humorists on the air—most of them are awful."

The New York stations, according to Dr. P. G. Cross, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, "must think we're jazz drunk and dance crazy. Jazz may be the real article in New York, but New York is not the United States of America by a long shot. There's a great army of sane Americans who take a supreme delight in what can well be termed good music, such as a Beethoven symphony, or the overture to some opera.

"The fault lies with the program directors of the 'big' stations, those officials responsible for what goes on the air."

"The most excruciating" of the undesirable features to G. M. Beerbower of Hollywood, Florida, "is the modern singing, particularly of men."

"As a radio fan I want to record the fact that I like to hear Rudy Vallee," writes Austin Brown, of Bayside, New York. "In my moments of depression jazz music and crooning give me a lift."

On the radio blacklist of Charles E. Blanchard of Marshall, Michigan, are "crooners of both sexes and every kind and sort," and singers of mushy, sentimental and worse songs. Many of these are positively indecent, and nearly all are vulgar." He also condemns "almost all jazz" and "the would-be funny men who laugh and cackle at their own jokes and those whose 'turns' consist of rapid-fire dialog made up of stale jokes and inane personalities.

"I do not cease to wonder at advertisers who pay large money for such programs. They so displease the majority of those to whom they are supposed to appeal that they can only injure the business of those responsible for them."

Some letter-writers protested against the "musical background" for announcements. Others denounced long advertising talks. "Any advertising harangue of more than twenty seconds defeats its own purpose," said Donald S. Nelson of New York.

The suggestion that THE DIGEST make a radio test by printing a coupon for its readers to fill out was made by W. H. Sutherland of Wyoming, Ohio.

"I believe," he said, "many thousands of your subscribers would gladly use it. The possibilities of the radio are so great that the current neglect and abuse of these possibilities is most deplorable."

On the question of radio programs, "we have at present no dependable indication of what the public wants," wrote Jacques S. Levey of Syracuse, New York.

"I want to second Mr. Hanson's plea to 'please do something.' There must be millions that would be ever grateful to THE LITERARY DIGEST, and radio manufacturers and the advertising sponsors, if aware of the possible benefits, might be thankful too."

All coupons, to be tabulated, must be mailed not later than November 15.

A RADIO TEST

What Do You *Dislike* on the Air?	**What Do You *Like* on the Air?**
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Name.....**City or Town**.....**State**.....

Cut out and Mail to: RADIO, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. This Coupon, to Be Counted, Must Be Mailed Not Later Than November 15

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At the Observation Post

By "Blending," 50,000,000 Gallons of Liquor Will Be Available When Prohibition Has Been Repealed—The Graf Zeppelin's *Achievement*

DAZED by the speed with which repeal has become a certainty, all sorts of gentlemen are casting about them for the means of meeting its demands. They have a month only, or so they consider, in which to remake America in something resembling its prewar image—replete, that is to say, with stocks of genuine liquor properly varied to suit the individual taste and with the paraphernalia, human and material, to serve it becomingly. A big order, which it would not be easy to fill were every one sure what law he must comply with. But there's the rub, or one of them.

As matters stand at the moment of writing, all but nineteen States are still faithful to State-wide Prohibition either in statutory or constitutional form. Except for the few of them that are set to switch to legal sale before the great moment arrives, their drinking habits will remain unaffected by the change.

Few Perfected Programs

Their nineteen sisters, however, contain virtually half the population of the United States. Nine of these have not yet adopted liquor-control laws, tho their plans to do so are all more or less advanced. Among the ten wise virgins the typical preparation for repeal has been a statute setting up a liquor-control commission, with authority to devise its own regulations. Few of these bodies have perfected their programs. Wherefore, in a very large part of wet territory the hotel keeper, the restaurateur, the club director, and the prospective proprietor of other premises of alcoholic cheer, are still at a loss to know what the law will permit them to do.

Will it allow them, for instance, to sell drinks to their customers over a bar? Directly involved in the question is an investment of millions.

What about bartenders? When Prohibition came along the old craftsmen in the trade were scattered to the four winds. Meanwhile the speak-easies at home evolved a fresh breed, unversed in the finer subtleties of drink mixing, and chiefly prized for their ability to tell a steady customer from a revenue agent. The new dispensation (if drinking-bars come back), will require the old kind, familiar with countless brands and combinations undreamed of in Mr. Volstead's philosophy, and able to play the host and father-confessor rather than the detective.

The complaint is current that the supply of bartenders of the right sort is far short of the promised demand. To fill the gap, schools have sprung up to teach the young idea how to shake. One of them in New York features a class of girls ambitious to become barmaids. Into the vortex also are being drawn the now grizzled exiles, fixtures at famous hostelries before the great drought, seeking again the recognition of their talents at home.

Somewhat less acute seems to be the problem of supplying bar murals. "A number of hotels and restaurants," to quote the New York *Evening Post*, "have been holding back their commissions for mural painting pending the decision of the Liquor Control Board as to future liquor regulations."

THE RACE
—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*

Dr. James M. Doran, former Prohibition Commissioner, and now Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, has to a large extent dissipated the fear that a shortage of potable liquor impends, even should the President's embargo on imports extend beyond repeal. Of course, opinions differ as to what is and what is not potable liquor, but the good doctor points out that there reposes in the country's warehouses to-day 5,000,000 gallons of seventeen-year-old whisky and 10,000,000 gallons aged from one month to four years. By the process of "blending," this can be increased to 50,000,000 gallons, or enough, on the basis of prewar consumption, to last four months.

How It Is Done

"Blending," by the way, as explained in *The Beverage News*, means the mixture "of some aged whisky (less than 20 per cent.) with spirits, distilled water, prune juice or caramel for flavor and color in certain proportions."

In addition to this potential store there are on hand in California, according to estimate, about 12,000,000 gallons of dry wines and 8,000,000 gallons of sweet wines. Other domestic wine districts can probably boast a proportionate supply, so there should be no dearth of this form of stimulant.

Apparently the real perplexity in the situation is one of providing not quantity but quality, both of liquor and service.

But how impatient is the American public for the return of all the pre-Prohibition accommodations and amenities the moment repeal is consummated? After fourteen years of habituation to bootleg spirits and bootleg manners there may well be a disposition to say that sufficient unto the day (of repeal) is the good fortune thereof, leaving discrimination to later growth. It is quite possible that the fraternity of beverage purveyors is sweating unnecessarily.

The *Graf* at Chicago

Ninety-six men in twenty-four machines flew from Italy to the Chicago fair early last summer amid an ocean of acclaim and comment. Last week sixty-eight men, women and children arrived there in one air-ship—the *Graf Zeppelin*—as quietly almost as if they had crossed the Atlantic by steamer.

The contrast suggests that the public is either too used to the notion of long, successful voyages by dirigibles in general and the *Graf Zeppelin* in particular or too skeptical of the future of lighter-than-air craft to get excited about this latest achievement.

A possible reflection of this latter attitude appears in an article in *The Nation* of October 25. Its authors, S. Fitz-Randolph and H. Phillips, point out that after seventy-five years of research and experimentation in the rigid air-ship field and the construction of 150 of the monsters only two major dirigibles survive—namely the *Macon* and the *Graf Zeppelin*. In their opinion, "it is timely to question whether the expenditures of more public money on air-ships is advisable."

Incidentally, it would be interesting to know how many of all the air-planes constructed since the Wrights flew at Kitty Hawk are now in commission. Possibly their proportion would put the figures cited against the air-ship in a new light.

However, neither figures nor dialectic are likely to count in the controversy in comparison with the *Graf Zeppelin's* log. This shows that she set off on her present cruise from Friedrichshafen, her home port, made an uneventful non-stop trip to Rio de Janeiro, paused a few hours to pick up supplies and passengers (including an eleven-months-old baby), continued serenely and rapidly to Miami and from there fought her way through a series of storms, but without damage or danger, to Akron and Chicago. Dr. Eckener, her commander, would no doubt call it a routine performance.

Equally eloquent with understatement was the announcement that she would turn about in a day or two for Seville, Spain, and Friedrichshafen. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Nadezhda Sumarokova, brigade commander in the Russian Red Army, a major's commission elsewhere, is the first and only woman commander in military aviation service in the world. Her first flight, in a glider constructed by herself and her cousin Misha, ended in a broken leg for Misha and a few scratches for Nadezhda. Since her graduation from the military aviation school at Leningrad in 1926, she has piloted all types of military planes, spent about 1,000 hours in the air.

James Abbe photograph

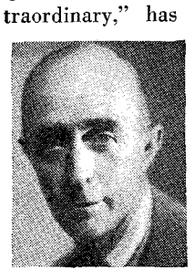
Carl Hatch has a way of stepping into the shoes of his very good friend Sam Bratton. In 1922, when Bratton went to the Supreme Court bench of New Mexico, Hatch succeeded him as Federal District Judge. By gubernatorial appointment he takes Bratton's place in the United States Senate, as the latter resigns to become a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The new Senator from New Mexico is a small man, modest, quiet, popular, a golf player.

Acme

Josephine Baker, product of Harlem and former star of "The Folies Bergère" is now appearing in London, but is not the success there she was in Paris. In France she made so much money she bought a château. On and off the stage she wears very scant but bright clothes. Her press agent states that her favorite dishes are plover eggs and a cannibal sandwich (raw chopped meat and onions). She drinks only champagne, does not smoke. Her hobbies are riding and flying.

Henri Manuel-Acme

James E. Abbe, "tramp photographer extraordinary," has arrived in his native United States on a roving assignment to take pictures and write for the *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung*. Small, bald and fifty, Abbe is known affectionately everywhere for his striking photographs of theatrical and public figures. He is the only American to have photographed Stalin.



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Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Lute Pease. Born 1869, Winnemucca, Nevada. Mining-camp childhood, Vermont-farm boyhood. Graduated Franklin Academy, Malone, New York, '87. First job on a California ranch. Wanted an art education, but lacked the money. Next twenty-five years a hash of ranching, business, mining and prospecting.

Joined the Klondike rush, freighting with oxen on the Skagway trail, winter of '97-98. After five hard but interesting years, sadly concluded I had better give up the art notion. Planned to go in for reindeer and returned to the States to seek a government appointment for an Alaskan herd. Three days after arriving at Seattle, I was offered a job as cartoonist for the Portland *Oregonian*. Four years on that paper and six years as editor of the old *Pacific Monthly*. Found right niche at last, 1914, as cartoonist for the Newark *Evening News*. Married 1905. Wife is an artist. Our spare time is devoted to painting.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Pease appears on page 32.*]

Edward A. Hayes, forty-two, and a Decatur, Illinois, lawyer, is the new national commander of the American Legion. He was an enlisted Navy man during the war, rose from an apprentice seaman to ensign. After the war, he resumed his practise, was a delegate to the St. Louis convention which founded the Legion. Lanky, austere, Republican and conservative, he played a large part in drawing up the "four-point rehabilitation program" which calls for the restoration of disability payments.

By Jo Metzer
© Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Mrs. Frederick Edey, national president of the Girl Scouts, was reelected last month for a fourth term. Mrs. Edey is big and genial, socially registered and of distinguished ancestry. Her first public activity was woman suffrage. Girl Scouts impressed her during a Liberty Loan drive as very responsible kids. She became interested, was soon on the National Committee, and later, as field secretary, whirled about the country so seriously that she earned the title of "Ma Field." In 1930 she was elected president. She lives at Bellport, New York, in a house her ancestors built 180 years ago; writes and publishes poetry on the side.

W. Burden Stage photograph

Maj.-Gen. Hugh Lenox Scott, former commandant of West Point, former Chief of Staff, and one of the best friends of the Indians he once fought, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday by doing a hard day's work. He retired from the Army in 1919, but has been busy at one thing or another ever since. "There's too much work to be done," he says, "and too short a time to do it in." He first encountered the Indians in the Nez Perce campaign of 1877, when he was fresh from West Point. Now he is immersed in the huge task of compiling a film dictionary of the sign language by which members of different Indian tribes once communicated with each other on the Western plains. When completed, the dictionary will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution.

Acme

What's the Name, Please?

Malowan—expert bridge player (see p. 26)—accent first syllable: *mal'o-wahn.*

Guiterman—poet and dramatist (see p. 19)—the *u* is silent: just *git'erman.*

Litvinov—Soviet envoy to Washington—not *lit'vin-off*, but *litvee'noff.*

Nadezhda Sumarokova—Soviet aviatrix—*nah-dezh'dah soo-mah-ro'ko-vah.*

De Casseres—dramatic critic and author—long Anglicized to *dee cass'eress.*

Gest—electric railroader (see p. 22)—not a *jest*, but a *guest.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

The President's Pleasant Relationship With the Press May Be Altered by a Leak of Important Disclosures Made "Off the Record"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S wide-open press conferences have begun to run into difficulties. In a recent one of these informal meetings of the Washington correspondents at the White House, the President picked up a financial newspaper and, criticizing an editorial, gave a new insight into his economic philosophy. And thereby hangs a tale.

What the President said about his own views and objectives was so striking that every correspondent thought, as he spoke, that it must be intended for publication in some manner. The President, however, when interrupted for a question, emphasized that he was talking "off the record."

With that well understood among the hundred or more correspondents standing about his desk, the President expatiated even more freely. It seemed inconceivable that the President, upon reconsideration, would not find a way to get it into print, even if only as an "inspired" story. But when he finished his discourse, he laid down the rule again. It was "off the record" and, to the correspondents present, that was that.

By the President's own rules, no correspondent could print or allude to what had been said there, nor could he repeat it to any one, even to the editors in his own offices, in Washington or at the place of publication. To make doubly sure of it, the President's press secretary, Stephen T. Early, a veteran of the A. P., posted a reminder of the rule in the White House press room. It put the correspondents in a tight spot, and was a rigid test of the newspaper reporter's proverbial capacity to keep a confidence.

Shares Responsibility

It is always easier for a reporter to keep a bargain like that if he lets his "desk" in on it. By confiding to his immediate superior, the reporter passes along the responsibility for non-publication of the story. He reassures the "desk" that he is on the job, and insulates himself against criticism if the facts should happen to appear in the opposition newspaper.

In this case, however, the reporter had to stand on his own. In confidence from the President of the United States he had received information of world-wide importance. Fully a hundred other men had the same information. By his own observations in covering secret committee proceedings, he was satisfied that where more than two men are present there is always a chance of a leak.

Not a word of it came out in evening papers that day. That night, the first application of one phase of the President's newly-announced philosophy was indicated by General Johnson in the development of the N.R.A., and printed as such in morning newspapers without reference to the President's conference. That there had been an immediate leak to Wall Street, and to some of the newspaper home offices was, however, clear.

© International

President Roosevelt's charming manner has become a legend among Washington news correspondents. Here he is in a typical press conference

But the newspaper men who were in the President's conference kept his confidence even after a newspaper commentator had bluntly told the whole story in one of his syndicated daily columns out of Washington. This commentator, a veteran newspaper man, had not attended the President's conference, altho entitled to do so, but had obviously received the information from one who had attended.

Patently, the information was not privileged, even on that basis. Regular correspondents felt imposed upon, and looked to the President to take steps to protect them as well as himself. By their strict observance of his rule, they had been scooped on a big story. More than that, by obeying the President's injunction, they stood in an awkward light before their home offices. Desk men on the receiving end of the Washington wires resented what struck them, at first blush, like Presidential interference in the relations between a newspaper and its reporters. The reporters resented the breach of confidence which put them in a hole.

They were caught between the upper and nether grindstones, bound to the President not to repeat his confidence, and yet bound to their employers to be frank in their relations with the home office. Not a few editors apprehended that their Washington representatives were being taken into camp by the personable Roosevelt and forgetting why they were in Washington. They saw the Presidential circle being widened, in a sense, to bisect the lines between newspapers and their Washington bureaus.

Four Categories

The Fourth Estate has Al Smith to thank for the "off the record" phrase. Mr. Roosevelt adopted it when he succeeded to the Governorship of New York. He carried it to Washington last March to define one of four categories in which he speaks to the press. The first category consists of quotable matter; the second to attributable matter; the third or "background" category to matter which may be used on the correspondent's own responsibility to round out any dispatch he may be writing.

Originally Mr. Roosevelt used the "off the record" category to cover the little pleasantries, personalities and anecdotes with which he sometimes embellishes his biweekly meetings with the press. He felt it enabled him to talk with comparative freedom to the reporters. On that basis he made comrades of them, in a sense.

Gradually he extended the scope of "off the record" conversation to take in much that used to be "background." Theoretically the effect was to exclude not only the home offices but even such reporters as failed to attend his conferences.

In its application to the home offices, the President's theory was that the chances of a leakage of "off the record" material would be multiplied by the number of newspapers represented if correspondents were to be permitted to send it confidentially to their newspapers all over the country.

The correspondents applied the rule of common sense to the President's rule. But when Mr. Roosevelt realized how far he had carried his confidence in the recent conference, he called for absolute enforcement of the rule.

He satisfied himself that the average reporter's confidence is, after all, an iron-bound thing, but he also proved Mike Mulvaney's theory that you can't expect a town meeting to keep a secret. What he is going to do about it and what that something will do to the pleasant Presidential relationship with the press remains to be seen.

Unless the President makes less of his important disclosures "off the record," newspaper home offices will have to decide whether to permit themselves to be excluded from the information, as in the present instance, or withdraw their representatives from the President's conference.

DIOGENES.

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President Roosevelt's Invitation to Soviet Russia

International Reactions to President Roosevelt's Proposal for a Russian-American Recognition Talk as Shown in the World's Press From Tokyo to Moscow and Across Europe

IN his letter of October 10 to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Roosevelt frankly stated "the desirability of an effort to end the present abnormal relations between 125,000,000 people in the United States and the 160,000,000 people of Russia," and he added: "It is most regrettable that these great peoples, between whom a happy tradition of friendship existed for more than a century to their mutual advantage, should now be without a practical method of communicating directly with each other."

Answering President Roosevelt's proposal for a Russian-American talk President Kalinin said that he gladly accepted the invitation that Russia send to the United States a representative of the Soviet Government to discuss questions of interest to "two great Republics—the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." Mr. Kalinin further announced that the Soviet Government would be represented at the conference by M. M. Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Litvinov has gained fame as a diplomat because of his recent success in establishing

WAKING UP AT LAST
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

new relationships for Russia with various European countries.

Before the turn of the year President Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinov, it is predicted, will announce the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia on a basis establishing a large credit for the Soviet Union to make purchases in the United States. In the preliminary soundings, wrote Theodore C. Wallen in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, President Roosevelt was satisfied that the Soviet Union's desire for American recognition is a concomitant of its desire to obtain credits for the purchase of American goods. The Administration was prepared to join in the development of reasonable credit facilities for the quick disposition of accumulated surpluses in cotton, meat products, copper and other raw materials. Before these economic problems could be approached, it was pointed out, there would have to be some kind of understanding on many long-time differences between the two countries.

Committees of Experts

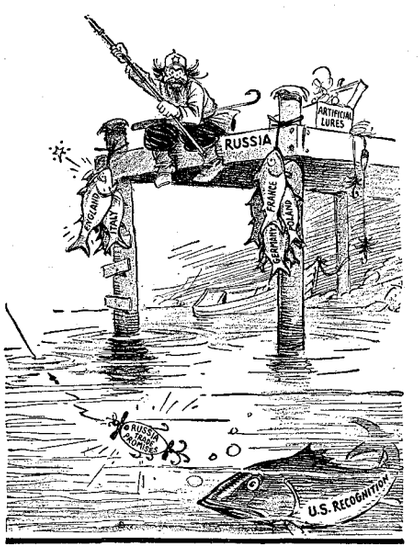
With exception of a guaranty against Communist propaganda, which is assured, there is said to be a possibility that detailed consideration of the various financial claims might be committed to experts' committees to work out after recognition. The Administration was described as being hopeful that all the old questions can be cleared away promptly so as to make way for consideration of the contemporary political and economic problems.

The chief obstacle to trade, officials at Washington explained, is the absence in the United States of credits such as the Soviet Union has been able to arrange in Great Britain and Germany. This is an impediment, it was reported, that neither recognition nor the presence of American diplomatic representatives in the Soviet Union would necessarily remove.

Recognition of Soviet Russia has been opposed on three grounds. First, the Soviet Union's failure to restore or offer compensation for the property of Americans confiscated during the 1917 revolution. Secondly, its failure to repay or acknowledge the debts of previous régimes. Thirdly, its connection with the Third International, whose announced purpose was world revolution and to carry on propaganda with that end in view. But as William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, notes in a Washington dispatch, time has vastly modified these objections, and he goes on to say:

"American claims against the Soviet Union approximate $800,000,000, less than one-fifth the unpaid British war debt to the United States which, it is agreed, will never pay more than a few cents on the dollar, and about one-fifth of the French debt to this country now in default. Of our total claim against Russia $193,000,000 represents loans to the Kerensky Government which overthrew the Czar; $75,000,000 in Czarist bonds privately floated in this country just before the revolution; $430,000,000 in claims filed by Americans on account of property confiscated by the Communists in 1917, and accrued interest."

Many American claims for confiscations, this correspondent advises us, have already been settled between the Americans themselves and the Government at Moscow. As to Russia's war debts to the United States, she has long since indicated willingness to discuss them and this "puts her on precisely the same footing to-day with France, Great Britain and the rest of Europe now



SUCKER BAIT
—Orr in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*

engaged in trying to scale down their obligations."

Propaganda Activities

With regard to the third reason for denying Russian recognition—Red propaganda in this country—Britain, France and Italy and the other great Powers, it is said, have set a precedent by extending recognition upon each country agreeing to refrain from all propagandist activities within the territory of the other.

The international implications of Russo-American friendship are many and various. In England, for instance, President Roosevelt's move was taken as a warning that Great Britain should lose no delay in renewing the trade agreement with Russia, which was dropped at the time of the trial of certain British engineers on charges of espionage and sabotage in Moscow.

Some French editors hailed the prospect of American recognition of the Soviet Union as a new safety prop against Germany in Eastern Europe, especially because of the bitterness that has arisen between the Soviet Government and Germany since the rise to power of Chancellor Hitler.

But in Japan especially interest was shown over the approaching conversations

(Continued on page 37)

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The Financial Difficulties that Overthrew Daladier

THE expected happened in France when the Cabinet headed by Premier Edouard Daladier was overthrown. He had asked a vote of confidence on his program of fiscal reforms and added taxation, designed to balance the Budget, which shows a prospective deficit of 6,000,000,000 francs. (About $337,500,000.)

The final vote recorded 329 deputies opposing the Daladier Cabinet and 241 supporting it. There are 615 seats in the Chamber. Most of the supporting votes, as the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* notes, came from the Radical-Socialist party to which Mr. Daladier belongs and with which the Socialist group heretofore had a working agreement. In the test the Socialist group split, one part under Pierre Renaudel voting with the Government, while the Simon-purists, under Leon Blum, voted against it.

No easy task faced the successor of Mr. Daladier, and when the premiership was offered to Albert Sarraut he said he considered the situation "so serious and confused as to demand the maximum of cooperation with the Premier by authoritative leaders of finance, economics and politics."

While the debate which ended the Daladier Cabinet was going on in the Chamber, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* relates, policemen and municipal guards took extraordinary precautions against rioting by taxpayers. Traffic was detoured from the neighborhood of the Chamber and streets leading to it were barricaded by police trucks. Attempts at demonstrations were put down by the arrests of the leaders and the taxpayers were forced to retire to other parts of the city.

THE FRENCHMAN'S BURDEN
—*La Victoire* (Paris)

The French public is said to be deeply resentful at the proposal of increased taxation, but at the same time, we are told, if added taxes are not voted soon there will be serious danger for the French franc. A well-known British economist has declared that only now is it being realized that the franc merely "looks well because other currencies look so ill."

As to reductions in government salaries, a Paris correspondent of the United Press called attention to the fact that bureaucracy in France is strongly organized and that the Socialists had given plain indication they would not as a body support pay-cuts. The cuts were progressive, 3 per cent. on salaries of 10,000 francs ($560) a year up to 9 per cent. on salaries above 60,000 francs ($3,360).

One feature of the Daladier Government

(Continued on page 37)

Revolution in Siam No Longer Peaceful

THE slight disturbance with which Siam passed from an absolute to a limited monarchy in June, 1932, was considered a model of how a well-bred revolution can be managed. Nor was there too much excitement in the past month of June when the reactionary *coup* that took place earlier in the year was reversed. But in the new trouble that has broken out, the revolution is not at all peaceful. Two regiments of up-country troops mutinied and seized the Donmuang airdrome. Before they were driven away from it they poisoned the water supply there and in their retreat burned railway bridges.

What made the revolt most painful to King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambai Barni is that it was led by Prince Bavaradej. With the recapture by the Government of the Donmuang airdrome it was expected that the insurrection could not last long. But despite reassuring communiqués the situation was reported to be most critical by a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* at Kualalumpur, who informed his newspaper that Siam was facing the double menace of financial collapse and dissolution of the monarchy.

The utmost concern was indicated for the interests of foreign residents in Bangkok who have large investments in Siam.

Yet notwithstanding the serious position of the country, an Associated Press cable from London advised us that elections are proceeding for a new Assembly under the Constitution established by the revolution of 1932.

Meanwhile Prince Bavaradej, leader of the rebellion, was said to have retired to the mountains northeast of Bangkok. At the same time the King and Queen fled to Singora in south Siam near the Malayan border.

Persons who visited the King within the last year, said a writer in the New York *Herald Tribune*, know that he was gravely concerned over the future of his country, but felt he could do nothing to direct it himself, because the kingdom had become a limited monarchy and his absolute powers had been ended. In poor health, suffering from a number of serious diseases besides the ailment to his eyes which brought him to the United States in 1931, the King has appeared to these visitors as a tragic figure, anxious to serve his people but incapacitated.

It is known, according to this informant, that he feared chiefly two things: the adoption of a policy of Communism which, he felt, would certainly bring unfriendly foreign intervention; and a serious civil war which he thought would bring intervention, perhaps friendly, but in all probability of a kind that would mark the beginning of the end of independence for his people.

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SIAM, BANGKOK
Demons guarding one of the entrances to the Temple of the Emerald Buddha

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The Construction of Boulder Dam

As High as a Fifty-Story Building and Nearly Two City Blocks Wide at the Base, the Structure Will Imprison Two Years' Flow of the Colorado River

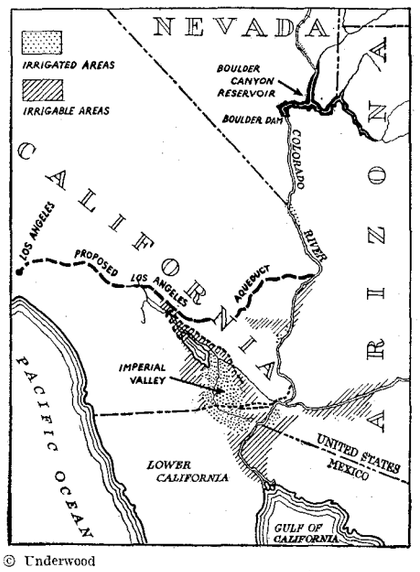
By Dr. Elwood Mead

Commissioner, United States Bureau of Reclamation

RISING in majestic proportions between the sheer walls of a mountain canyon in the desert Southwest, Boulder Dam is the greatest engineering structure of the twentieth century. When it is completed the water of the turbulent Colorado River will be harnessed to the service of man. The reservoir above this dam will hold two years' flow of a river which drains a quarter of a million square miles of mountain and desert. That water will meet the household and industrial needs of the 10,000,000 people who will live below and depend on this great structure. It will protect the 70,000 inhabitants of Imperial Valley from the ever-present menace of ruin by drought or flood. It will give to the Southwest cheap hydroelectric power for its factories and mines.

The Biggest

Two and one-half years ago contractors all over the country were eagerly awaiting invitations to bid on this structure. It was to be not only the highest dam in the world, but nearly twice as high as any dam then built. Its height, 730 feet, was equal to a fifty-story building in Manhattan. It was to be 650 feet thick at the base, or nearly two city blocks. All its features are superlatives. The reservoir will be the largest artificial lake in the world, 115 miles long, 520 feet deep and holding enough water to cover the State of New York to a depth of one foot. Some of the tunnels to divert the river and carry off floods have the greatest cross-section of any yet excavated. The power-house to be built below the dam will have the largest single hydroelectric generators the world has yet seen.



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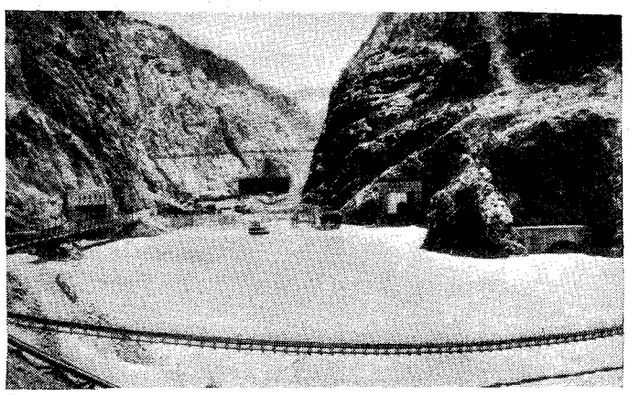
The bed of the Colorado River as it will be after completion of the dam

On June 6 of this year the first yard of concrete was placed in the dam. In the interval between this and the signing of the contract, a turbulent river, which has carried 250,000 cubic feet a second, or more than the average flow of the Mississippi at St. Louis, had been turned from its course and was flowing out of sight through four concrete-lined tunnels, each about 4,000 feet long and fifty feet in diameter. A section of the river channel, about half a mile in length, where the dam was to be placed, was as dry as an Arizona highway; 400,000 cubic yards of gravel and broken rock had been taken out of what had been the river's bed. The solid rock on which the dam was to rest was exposed for all to see. Two coffer-dams of earth, ninety-eight and sixty feet high, both with reenforced concrete facings, diverted the river into the tunnels at the upper end and kept it from flowing back into its former channel at the lower end.



© Underwood

The lower end of the tunnels, which are discharging 73,000 cubic feet of water per second

More research and experiment has gone into working out the details of this dam than in any similar structure ever built. The designer, Jack Savage, brought to this task the knowledge and experience growing out of having designed in succession, the three highest dams in the world.

The equipment of the contractor represents a new era in engineering. The two concrete-mixing plants are the largest and most complete ever built. They cost over $1,000,000 and are automatic in their operations. The plant for washing and sorting the aggregates is also the largest in the world and cost over $500,000. These precautions and actions insure that the dam when built will withstand a pressure on its upper face of 3,250,000 tons, or 45,000 pounds per square foot and that the pressure will be so distributed that the tremendous thrust against the side walls and the loads in every part of the structure can be carried with safety.

Along with complete engineering plans and equipment have gone carefully thought out provisions for the health and comfort of workers. In summer the air in the canyon feels as tho it came out of a furnace. Temperatures of 140 degrees in the shade in the daytime and 107 degrees as a minimum at night make a drain on the vitality of workers. How to offset this was the problem of R. F. Walter, Chief Engineer, Walker R. Young, Construction Engineer, and myself during the year reclamation engineers were laying out the tunnels, the roads and dam preparatory to calling for bids.

The result was the model construction camp of Boulder City, laid out by a city planner, and its water supply and sewerage systems designed by two distinguished engineers in their respective lines.

A few words need to be said about the power-plant which is to be installed below the dam. The water which will flow through its turbines will produce an average yearly power revenue of $6,500,000. It has been sold under a fifty-year contract for enough to pay the Government's outlay with 4 per cent. interest and provide a large surplus.

The electric generators will be the largest ever built, forty feet in diameter, thirty-two feet high and will weigh 2,000,000 pounds. The turbines will also be the largest ever built.

Lowering these pipe sections into the depths of the canyon and placing them in the tunnels is an engineering feat of great hazard and difficulty. A single section will weigh 150 tons and there are single units which will weigh 185 tons. These have to be carried to the rim of the canyon and lowered 700 feet into it. To do this there has had to be installed the largest and strongest overhead carrier in the world.

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Nobel Prize Follows Seventeen Years' Study

The Award to Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan Has Been Hailed by Scientists as Fitting and Far-sighted

The Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine, generally accounted one of the highest awards for scientific achievement, this year goes to Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, whose selection is hailed by scientists not only as fitting recognition of his work, but also as far-sighted understanding of the part that genetics will play in the future of medicine.

For the last thirty years Dr. Morgan has delved into the secrets of heredity, seeking to learn the mechanism by which characteristic traits are passed from parent to offspring. His work, and research he directed, has revealed a very considerable part of that mechanism, and through his work the existence of genes, the minute, probably ultramicroscopic particles that carry inheritance from generation to generation, was discovered.

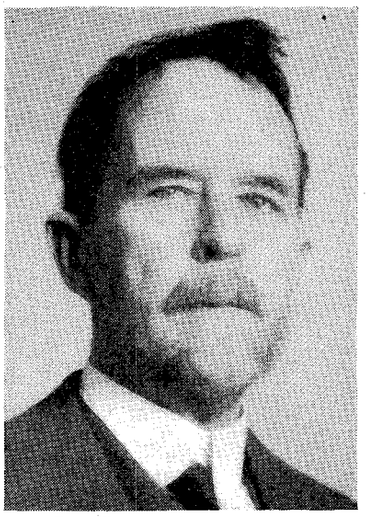
This success resulted in large measure from Dr. Morgan's ability to raise flies. Nearly twenty years ago he decided that studies of heredity in man and the higher animals would yield little information because of the relatively few generations that could be observed in a lifetime. In the vinegar-fly, *drosophila melanogaster*, he found a better subject, for there are twenty-five generations of these flies a year, a rate of propagation about 800 times as fast as that in man. For seventeen years he has been crossing these flies, bombarding them with X-rays and applying other treatments, and has produced astonishing results in altering their heredity and locating the genes connected with specific traits.

His present research is being done at the William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of Biological Science, of which he is director, on the campus of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

In these laboratories he has more kinds of flies of one genus than most persons ever dreamed could exist. He and his associates have found that "mutations" or heredity changes can be made by X-rays and other agencies; that sometimes such mutations occur spontaneously, giving rise to new types. They have shown that all heredity is controlled by the genes, which are so small that only those of a certain type of lily have been magnified sufficiently to be seen.

The genes, of which there may be thousands in each cell, are contained in long, narrow bodies called chromosomes, found in the nucleus. They are presumed to lie along the chromosomes in paired chains, each gene charged with reproducing a certain given characteristic in the next generation. The work has produced strong evidence that the secret of the genes is close to the secret of life itself; these particles, in fact, may be the only truly "living" objects in the cell.

The chief figure in this series of discoveries was born sixty-seven years ago at Lexington, Kentucky. He is charming, handsome, very courteous and unassuming. He was president of the International Congress of Genetics which met at Ithaca, New York, in the spring of 1932, and was president of the American Association for the



Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan

Advancement of Science in 1929-'30 and of the National Academy of Sciences from 1927 to 1931.

The prize, which was founded in 1896 by the Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, inventor of dynamite, this year amounts to 170,331 kroner, or about $40,000.

Fortunes in Simple Inventions

Inventors of the simplest devices have often reaped fortunes from their efforts.

Popular Mechanics (Chicago) says that the toy, "Dancing Jim Crow," yielded its inventor $75,000 a year, while the man who invented the roller-skate realized more than $1,000,000. Rubber tips for lead pencils yielded the man who thought of it $100,000 a year, and $2,500,000 was realized by the inventor of shoe-laces. The ordinary umbrella earned more than $10,000,000 for its inventor, and the man who made the first steel writing pens received an enormous fortune. The inventor of the metallic heel-plate for shoes sold 143,000,000 a year, and realized more than $1,500,000 in royalties.

Such returns, of course, are realized only in rare instances. They usually result from the happy combination of great marketing skill with a clever invention that catches the public fancy.

New Auto Enamel

A new enamel, said to be the most durable yet developed, and especially suitable for automobile bodies because it is practically insoluble in powerful solvents, wears away slowly, keeps its naturally lustrous surface well, and is unaffected by radiator alcohol, is described in *Steel* (Cleveland, O.). The synthetic resin from which the enamel is made results from the chemical combination of glycerin and phthalic acid, manufactured from coal tar.

Science Snap-shots

A "Tubular" Air-plane

Italian engineers are experimenting with a new type of aircraft, named the Stipa Caproni tubular air-plane, in which the propeller operates in a tube passing through the fuselage. Experimental and demonstration machines have been built at the Caproni plant, and tho they are small and of limited power, it is said that many points of advantage can be demonstrated.

Mechanical Engineering, publication of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, says that from a theoretical point of view there should be an improvement in propeller efficiency of 12 to 15 per cent. Because of the tubular construction, the turbulence of the air-stream observable in other types of planes is avoided. Increased stability and reduction of "parasite resistance" in flight are also claimed for the device by the designers.

Flying Sleeper

Passenger air-planes equipped with berths for the comfort of passengers on night flights are expected soon to be in service in all transport air-lines. The first was put into use recently along the Eastern seaboard by Eastern Air Transport, Inc. This plane has only one upper and lower berth, but six other sleeping compartments will be added after a preliminary period of operation.

The first passenger actually to retire in the new plane during a regular service

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker

flight was Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, well-known flyer. He took the upper berth. Alexander Strong, a Boston consulting engineer, was the occupant of the other berth. The flight was from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City.

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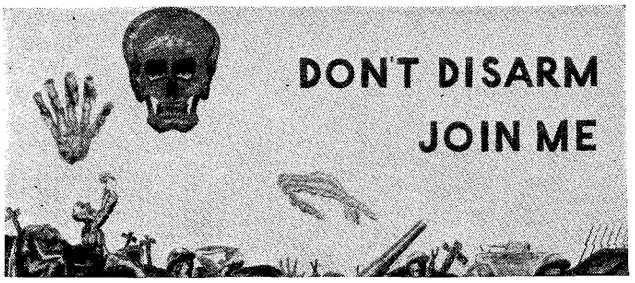
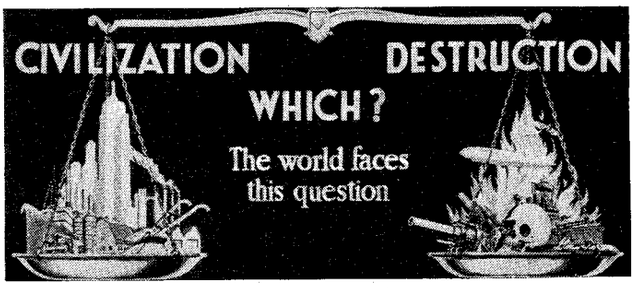
When Churches Sanction War Hysteria

Tho 10,000 Members of the Clergy Are on Record Against Armed Combat, Professor Abrams Questions That There Has Been General Immunization to Hatred





Courtesy of World Peace Posters, Inc.

Types of Peace Posters displayed in churches to-day

WHEN the nation was called to arms in the early spring of 1917, the Church fell into line and clicked its heels. The war was a "righteous war," and the Kaiser was the "beast" of Revelation. He was to be hanged as high as Haman, and to kill Germans was a Christian duty.

For three years the Central Powers had been sending up a similar prayer for victory. It was a Christian duty to kill their enemies. God was not the arbiter, but the avenger. The praying contest lacked none of the bitterness of propaganda.

Now, while the shadows lengthen over Europe, it is interesting to ponder whether the churches in America, many of which have taken a stand for pacificism, would execute another right-about-face under circumstances similar to those of that day in April sixteen years ago. Many of the clergy have renounced their former martial fervor. Of 53,000 polled by *The World Tomorrow* in 1931, more than 19,000 replied, and more than 10,000 of these said they would neither sanction any future war nor participate in it as an armed combatant. But substitute "Hitler" for "Kaiser," and we find that invective and anathema are not much different from that which proclaimed a "holy war" in 1917 and hailed the Armistice as the work of God. A vivid, significant account of this "war hysteria" and its consequences has been given us by Prof. Ray H. Abrams in his "Preachers Present Arms" (Round Table Press, Inc.). Professor Abrams, who comes from a long line of Baptist ancestors on both sides of his family, is a member of the department of sociology in the University of Pennsylvania. He has recalled some of the ministerial thirst for blood.

"Let us get down to the real business, which is to kill Germans," said a college president who is also a minister. "The man who is disloyal to the flag is disloyal to Christianity; the State must be obeyed under pain of incurring the guilt of mutiny against God," said another. From a Boston pulpit came this lesson in the use of the bayonet: "Three inches are not enough, seven inches are too many, and twelve inches are more than too many, for while you are pulling out the bayonet you are losing the opportunity to drive it into another man five inches." "We must keep the flag and the Cross together," exhorted a Southern minister. The Church, it seems, was "drunk with hate." Christ was even depicted as wearing the familiar olive drab, a rifle in His hand. Only ninety of the 200,000 clergy in the country, according to Dr. Abrams, held aloof from what he describes as the "war hysteria" from 1917 to November, 1918.

During the war, writes Dr. Abrams, "the tribal gods proved superior to the ideal of the brotherhood of man which had been so ardently proclaimed up to that time, the priests in each country accusing those in the enemy nations of worshiping false gods. The very phrase, 'the brotherhood of man,' in those days came to be used as a slogan to justify the bayoneting of the alienated brother."

Shall we see and hear the like again? Will ministers of the Gospel again change their cloth to olive drab? Most of the larger denominations have adopted resolutions denouncing and renouncing war. A wave of "repentance" for their part in the World War has in recent years swept through the ranks of the clergy.

But, says Professor Abrams, "under the spell of the current wave of hysteria over Hitler, which reveals the war spirit and plays directly into the hands of the war mongers, it is difficult to believe that the churches have become immune to hatred and could not again engage in a 'holy war.' . . . when the country called upon its yeomanry to battle for Old Glory, the parsons led the attack.

"Any unbiased and candid judgment or prediction about the future relationship of the churches and their leaders to war can not ignore the facts of history, particularly the record of the institutions of religion during 1914-18 and other periods of similar social upheavals. There must also be taken into account the interpretations of this data and the general contributions on the subject made by the other social sciences—together with a consideration of the integral relationship of religion to the whole structure of our society at the present hour."

Church Opinion on War in 1917

What some outstanding religious leaders said when the United States entered the World War:

"It is neither a travesty nor exaggeration to call this war on the part of America a truly Holy War."

"It is God who has summoned us to this war. It is His war we are fighting. . . . This conflict is indeed a crusade."

"Think it all through, and, at bottom, the war is religious."

"In the last analysis the ultimate issues of the war are moral and religious. It is simply to say that we are in the war because we believe that thereby we are somehow serving God."

"The war for righteousness will be won! Let the Church do her part."

"A thirty-centimeter gun may voice the edict of God as truly as the notes of a cooing dove. . . . The sword of America is the sword of Jesus."

"We will fight pacifism not only because it is contrary to the teachings of Christ, but because its whole tendency is to make a yellow streak where you want a man."

—Ministerial statements quoted from "Preachers Present Arms."

Church Good-Will Tour

A Catholic priest, a rabbi and a Presbyterian clergyman are touring the country to promote better understanding among Catholics, Jews and Protestants. They are Father John Elliot Ross, Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, and the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy. Their tour is under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, of which Newton D. Baker is chairman. A committee of three women will be selected to aid the campaign.

"There seem to be outbreaks of intolerance in other parts of the world, and we don't want similar outbreaks here," says Mr. Baker.

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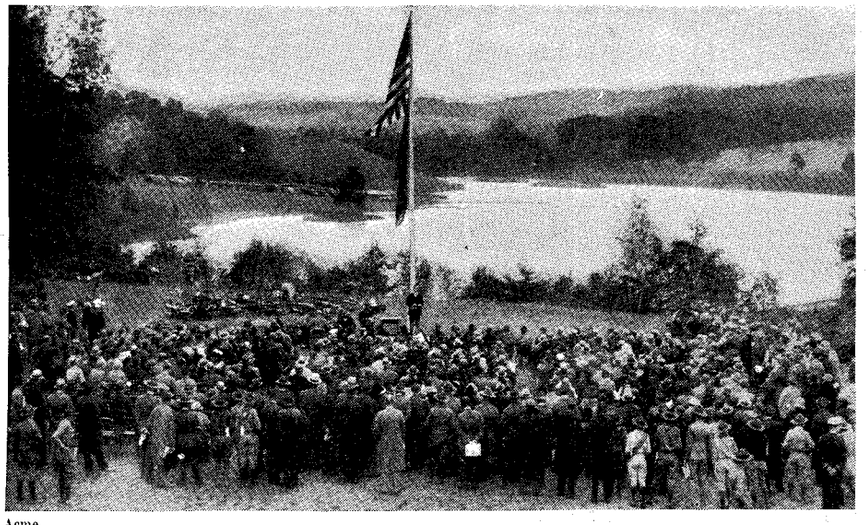
Mobilizing the Nation for Relief and Welfare

DESPITE the millions of pounds of beef, pork and butter to be distributed among destitute families by the Federal Government, there is still room and need for private charity. President Roosevelt has notified "buck-passers" again that the Government can not undertake the whole job of feeding the hungry, and keeping the hospital and welfare agencies going.



Acme

The Mortimer L. Schiff Boy Scout Reservation

In his appeal opening the Four Weeks, 1933, Mobilization for Human Needs, directed by Newton D. Baker, of other mobilization fame, the President stressed, as his millions of hearers will recall, that "it is first the duty of the individual, and the local community to do all that they can to maintain relief and welfare; that it is then the obligation of the State Government to support local efforts, and that, finally, if all of this put together is not sufficient, the Federal Government stands ready to help." The challenge was accepted, and the country is now in the midst of the great drive to fill the Community Chests, those coffers of charity upon which the poor and unfortunate have so long depended.

As this is written signs of a ready and sympathetic response are at hand. In Seattle, of 5,000 volunteer workers for the Community Fund, 500—all that could sit or stand in the room at the time—pledged themselves to foreswear idle pleasures and to put the money thus saved into the city's generous pot for the unfortunates. It was expected that all of the 5,000 would make a similar pledge. In New York City, on the other side of the continent, $400,000 is being raised in a "Crusade for Children." Nancy Day, seventeen months old, and Dwight Morrow, three months old, have made their father, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., lawyer and nephew of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow, "especially interested" in children who have little more—or even less—than merest subsistence, and he accepted chairmanship of the special men's committee aiding the crusade. It may be safely assumed that nowhere between these two cities will the appeal of the cradle and the cot go unheard.

Thirty-four national agencies, whose work depends upon voluntary contributions from the American public, are sponsoring the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs. The drive is being carried on in 350 cities. In addition, State Health Commissioners and officers of medical and welfare groups in more than forty States undertook at a national conference in Washington the responsibility of making the health and well-being of little children a first charge upon the resources and activities of relief, social, educational and welfare workers throughout the country. Beef and butter furnished by the Federal Government will stay the grip of hunger, but in the lexicon of want are many needs that must be the responsibility of individual charity.

In a recent bulletin issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor appears the appalling statement that one-fifth of all the children of pre-school age in America are showing evidences of poor nutrition, poor housing and lack of proper medical care. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Director, has estimated that there are 6,000,000 children in homes where the whole family is living on fifty cents a day. The whole number of people, children and adults, on the relief rosters of the country is put by Mr. Hopkins at more than 15,000,000. The major cost of feeding, housing and clothing them comes from the public purse, through Federal, State and local taxation. But all the incidentals of welfare work, medical aid, hospital care, recreation, moral guidance and character building, to give a partial list, must be paid for by a tax on public charity. And of all to be cared for it is beyond question that the children come first.

"In times like these," said Thomas W. Lamont, general chairman of New York City's "Crusade for Children," "when there is necessity for relief pressing from every side, we may at times hear arguments as to what particular cause should be looked after first, but there is never argument as to the cause of children. Every one agrees that whatever happens they must not be allowed to suffer."

Boy Scouts Training Center

Nearly 500 acres of wooded hills, field, lake and stream at Mendham, New Jersey, have become the property of the Boy Scouts of America, the gift of the late Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff in memory of her son, Mortimer L. Schiff. The beautiful tract, brilliant then in all its autumnal colors, was recently dedicated as the Mortimer L. Schiff Boy Scout Reservation. The tract will become a national training center for the instruction of volunteer and professional Boy Scout leaders and a national laboratory of Scouting to make it even more directly useful to the organization to which Mr. Schiff devoted so much of his time and money. His services were remembered in a letter from President Roosevelt read at the dedicatory exercises by John Sherman Hoyt, vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America.

"This memorial," wrote the President, who has for twelve years been president of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, "ever will be a reminder of the generosity of his mother as well as of Mr. Schiff's own contributions, not only financially but in unusually intelligent and devoted volunteer service to the Boy Scouts of America over a period of twenty-three years." It will mean, said the President, "a greater advance in the cause of scouting in the years to come, notwithstanding its marvelous record of the past."

The project was welcomed to New Jersey by Gov. A. Harry Moore, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. John H. Finley, editor, writer, educator and Boy Scout enthusiast, who described the reservation as a "memorial of age to youth" and as a "miniature of the entire field of Scouting in America."

The key to the reservation was presented to Mr. Hoyt by John M. Schiff, grandson of the donor, who was afterwards elected to the national executive board, of which his father had been a charter member.

A Code for Skull-Crackers

Three ruffians arrested in Philadelphia for threatened assault and battery told the police that the underworld had adopted a sort of blanket code. Under this code, $25 is fixed as the standard price for swinging a sand-bag against a head marked for assault, $15 for wielding a blackjack, and $5 for a slap on the jaw. Payment must be made in cash, and must be handed over as soon as the client's victim lands in the hospital.

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Plays: Some New and Some Refurbished

Scotland Yard Detectives, Moliere's Sganarelle, and a German Hessian Deserter of Colonial Days, Tread the Boards in the Newest Offerings of Broadway Theaters

READERS of detective stories will perhaps pick "Ten Minute Alibi" as their first choice among the newest plays.

It comes over from London under the sponsorship of Crosby Gaige and Lee Shubert, and there it is said to be furnishing delicious thrills to crowded houses. Here it is providing just a shade less of excitement, perhaps because we are accustomed to a faster pace.

However, it makes an appeal to the mind that other noisier and rapid-firing melodramas fail in doing.

A murder is committed by a young man who at once enlists your sympathies because he acts to prevent the abduction of a young girl destined for a South American brothel. Her designing lover is a most unconscionable villain, who offers to abandon his purpose for a large sum, and when the devoted friend fails to raise the money he shoots the villain with a silent pistol. His alibi is elaborately prepared. The crime is enacted twice, first as a dream and then in reality. The audience is alert to check the actual killing with the dream rehearsal. The third act brings Scotland Yard officials on the scene to run down the facts, and attention grows painful with the hope that no slip will involve the doom of the avenger. Sidney Bolton (*Morning Telegraph*) gives the crux of the play sufficiently without giving away the secret which intending visitors will like to fathom for themselves:

The Passport

"Here it is: the inspector of police arrives at a conclusion concerning a passport. If the suspected boy saw that passport on the desk he is not guilty. If he didn't see it, he is guilty. The bewildering train of thought leading up to that conclusion is the point that will throw you and drive you nuts."

Beautiful to look at in decor, dress and dancing. Just short of expert in acting, with a few exceptions, Moliere's "School for Husbands" was produced by the Guild at the Empire Theater. The old play deals with two brothers and their wards. The elder is training his young ward to be his wife, and so tries to form her in his own austere image. The younger believes in liberty of action. *Sganarelle* reaps his reward in being deceived and abandoned for a young and attractive lover. The other gains devotion and felicity. The modernized version by Arthur Guiterman and Lawrence Langner, written in verse of rimed couplets, brings the stale humor of the old play down to date, tho the scene and the costumes remain in the time of the Roi Soleil. Osgood Perkins gives a brilliant performance of *Sganarelle*, who arouses in this modern version a feeling of pity that Moliere denied him. The second act diversions of ballet and jugglery merge the play with modern musical comedy, tho the accompanying music, selected and arranged from old French sources by Edmond W. Rickett, lifts the piece on a high plane.

Another refashioning by Mr. Langner,

OSGOOD PERKINS AND JUNE WALKER

As Sganarelle *and* Isabelle *in "The School for Husbands"*

otherwise Alan Child, is "Champagne Sec," long known as "Die Fledermaus," by Johann Strauss. With the revamped text and the lyrics by Robert A. Simon there isn't much left of the original words, which perhaps did little more to cheer the customers than the new ones. But Strauss's music still can be potent especially in such voices as Helen Ford's, Peggy Wood's, John Barclay's and George Meader's, to name only a few.

The tale of Mr. Langner's doings is not yet ended. His third Broadway piece, done in collaboration with his wife, is "The Pursuit of Happiness," brought down from the summer Playhouse at Westport, Connecticut. It is Westport probably that furnishes the scene for this play of Colonial days, when a Hessian deserter from the British Army, equipped with ideas and phrases from the Declaration of Independence, invades a Puritan household to find a strange practise called bundling, devised to keep lovers warm in winter when firewood is scarce. This practise, exploited at length in the play, associated with copious drafts from the Connecticut Blue Laws to supply background, furnishes an evening of considerable enjoyment.

An actor who emerges from Miss Le Gallienne's company into the greater glare of Broadway is Tonio Selwart as the Hessian. Hailing originally from the German theater he stands comparison, by his engaging smile and exuberant spirit, with his predecessors, Francis Lederer and Walter Slezak.

The Most Important

From the critical notices evoked one must conclude that "The Green Bay Tree," produced by Jed Harris at the Cort Theater, is the most important play in town at present.

Certainly it is the most literate, best acted, and most perfectly produced. How you react to the subject will depend on discrimination and a spirit of tolerance. Coming from London, where its pathological implications are said to have been more spicily stressed, it emerges under Mr. Harris's direction as a study in the deterioration of a soul under the influence of a sybaritic foster-father.

A Welsh choir-boy, whose singing has drawn the attention of this seeker for delicate sensations, is bought from his drunken father and reared in surroundings of luxury. Comes a time when the youth falls in love and wishes to marry. But his mentor will not relinquish him without a struggle. Deprived of all monetary assistance the boy goes back to his father, now reformed and turned evangelical preacher, and tries to begin a new life, in preparing himself to earn his living as assistant to his sweetheart, a veterinary for dogs. The loss of luxury and the life in sordid surroundings is too much for him, and he returns to his former home. The girl in an effort to save him crosses swords with his guardian, but she fails against the egoistic hedonism of the man and the weak will of the boy. His father's pistol puts an end to the menace of the man, but the boy, now the heir to a fortune, adopts the type of life of his dead benefactor.

The Group Theater presents a highly expert production of "Men in White" at the Broadhurst Theater. In a succession of nine scenes, the inside life of a hospital, especially that concerning the doctors, nurses and interns, is exploited with every possible detail. The story of the dilemma of one young member of the staff involved in an illicit affair with a nurse, and an engagement with a rich girl, whose father would come to the relief of the financial affairs of the institution if the young intern could be advanced prematurely to the status of doctor, forms the basis of the play.

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Laurence Binyon Comes to Harvard

WHAT the British Museum loses Harvard gains.

Laurence Binyon, forty years on the staff of the British Museum, follows T. S. Eliot as professor of poetry at Harvard.

Mr. Binyon's official post was keeper of prints and drawings, but he "has not been merely a distinguished scholar and an eminent official," writes Harold Laski in *The Daily Herald* (London). "He is part of the great tradition of English poetry; his niche in Parnassus is all his own":

"It has not that instant and spontaneous inevitability of the great figures. It is poetry born of the quiet and mature reflection of the scholar. It does not sing its way into the memory of its readers. But it is poetry of the kind that one remembers suddenly in solitude as the evocation of an experience, an insight, an emotion, captured with a rare power of imaginative reflection.

"Its appeal is that of the sculptor who makes each line of his work tell by the thought he has put into its carving. It is traditional both in form and temper; but it is poetry, also, which is destined to have an honorable place in a noble heritage."

Before turning light upon that long career in the British Museum we cite a brief but telling specimen of his verse.

Laurence Binyon

For the Fallen

They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn;
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning,
We will remember them.

Mr. Binyon is described as a "typical Museum official," but few such, it is claimed, have attained his remarkable distinction. Mr. Laski writes:

"I have had German scholars (most, alas, are now in exile), French scholars, Belgian scholars, stay with me who went to discuss their work with Mr. Binyon in the same way as a physicist would visit Lord Rutherford, or a biochemist Sir Frederick Hopkins.

"They have all come back with the same grateful admiration for his infinite patience, his kindly courtesy, his eager anxiety that the full resources of the Museum should be available to any genuine searcher after knowledge.

"In Harvard and in Munich, in Paris and Chicago and Madrid, I have heard men speak of what they owed to Mr. Binyon, the official and the scholar. He has been a living demonstration of the great ideal that a scholar's work—if he be a true scholar—makes him part of a great fellowship which knows no boundaries of race or class or creed.

"But Mr. Binyon has been not merely a distinguished scholar and an eminent official. He is part of the high tradition of English poetry; his niche in Parnassus is all his own.

"What he has written, perhaps, is bound by its very nature to a limited appeal. It is grave, finely carved, profoundly thoughtful."

Opening the New Orchestral Season

Both economic and political facts of the hour are marked in the opening orchestral season.

Bruno Walter, one of the musicians barred from Germany, opened the season of the Philharmonic-Symphony in New York by taking no revenge on German music. In his first concert he conducted the "Coriolanus" overture by Beethoven and the Brahms First Symphony in C minor.

The usual ovation that forms a welcome for Mr. Toscanini was given the German conductor when he walked on the stage. The audience rose and Carnegie Hall resounded with applause and cheers.

Los Angeles will benefit by Germany's blindness in securing the services of Otto Klemperer as conductor for its Symphony Orchestra, and thereby enjoy one of the greatest orchestral leaders in the world.

On the economic side Olin Downes of the New York *Times* emphasized certain measures good and bad to tide the orchestras through a season not too hopeful of financial security:

"Special mailing lists to inexperienced prospective concertgoers furnish beguiling descriptions of the spiritual and sensorial fare they have been missing these years. This is one reason why we may hope in the future of America to bridge the great gap which seems to exist between those who are initiates of music and all the others who are not that way. These 'others' are the ones of whom music is most in need, as they are in need of music.

"Since wealth and fashion can no longer be counted upon to pay bills, a method must be found of gaining the support of the plain people and music-lovers tutored or untutored in the art. Music can depend less and less upon largess from the rich, and must follow courses as self-supporting as possible.

'It may be that in the end this will lead to some forms of government subsidy of music. In the meantime, since no one circle or strata of society will shoulder the expenses of pretentious musical performances, the interest of the common citizen must be sought and stimulated. In the end this should certainly make for a greater love of good music."

Last week we mentioned the auction sale of unsubscribed seats for the Philadelphia orchestra concerts. Mr. Downes reminds those of shorter memories that this device was often practised in Boston up to 1900. "The auction was one of the sporting events of the fall season, eagerly attended, even by those who did not buy, and reported at length and in detail by the press."

The New York organization was read a severe lecture by Mr. Downes for a "bad" measure it has taken in eliminating from its printed program the music notes of Lawrence Gilman. He has written at length of the value of these annotations by one of the two or three men in America capable of such service. For these omissions the management received this slap:

"That will be a deprivation to the Philharmonic-Symphony audiences and a lowering of the standards of the organization worthy of a yearling orchestra in a country town, but not of one of the oldest orchestras in the country, giving concerts in New York City."

Radio listeners to these concerts have in many cases been subscribers to these program notes.

Posthumous Debussy

The French composer contemplated an opera based on "King Lear," but at his death only a few fragments remained of his intention. Other hands are now attempting its completion, but the result would seem more difficult to accomplish than presented itself for Boito's "Nerone" or Puccini's "Turandot."

A Gallery of Statesmen

The British Museum introduces an innovation in acquiring a gallery of portraits of contemporary world statesmen. The work of Caricaturist Edmond X. Kapp is the first artist to be represented.

M. Litvinoff, M. Paul-Boncour, and Señor Madariaga have already sat to Mr. Kapp's pen. Sir John Simon, Mr. Eden, Mr. Henderson, and Lord Cecil have also given the artist sittings. Others marked down for caricature include MM. Titulescu, Politis and Benes, the indefatigable spokesmen of the little nations of Europe.

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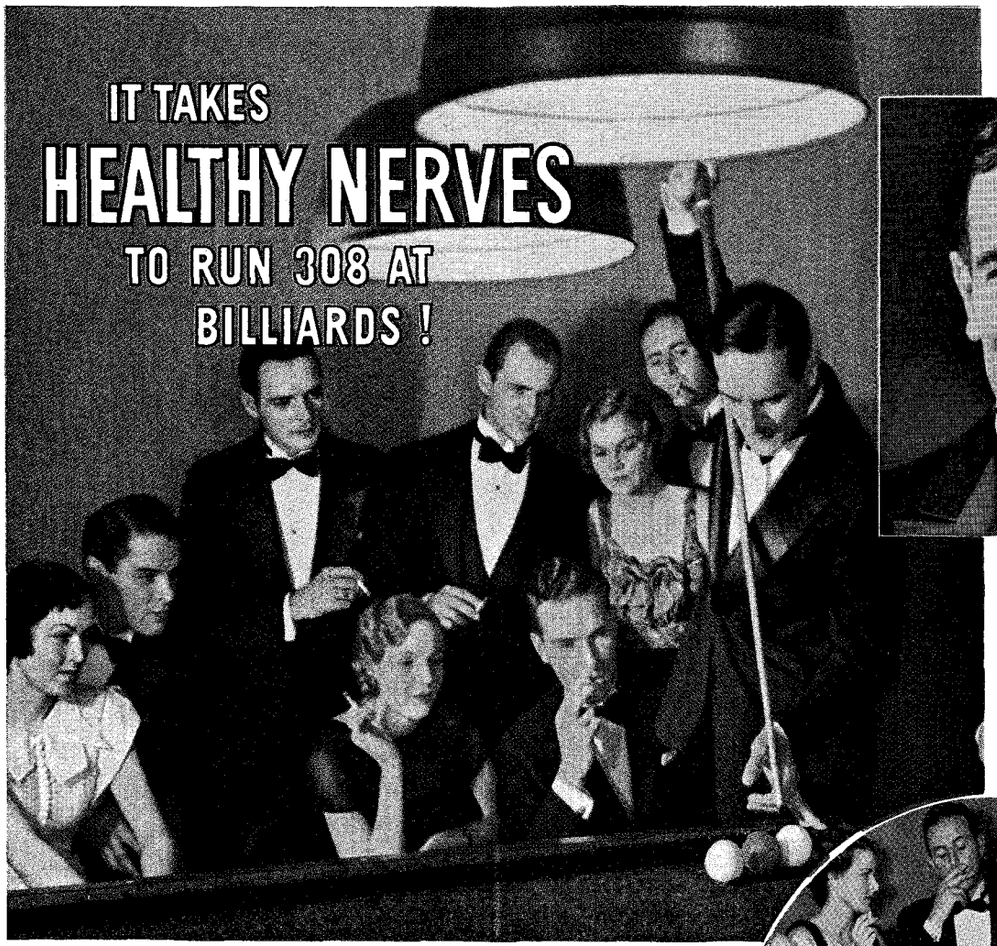

● MR. HAGENLOCHER says, "If I were giving one simple rule for successful billiard play, I should say, 'Watch your nerves!' That's why I've smoked Camels for years. They never upset my nervous system."

● ERICH HAGENLOCHER, twice 18.2 balk-line billiard champion of the world. Healthy nerves have carried him successfully through the sternest international competition to many titles.

● RIGHT—TALKING IT OVER calls for more Camels. Steady smoking reveals the true quality of a cigarette. Camels keep right on tasting mild, rich and cool... no matter how many you smoke.

Steady Smokers turn to Camels

"I know of no sport," says Erich Hagenlocher, "that places a greater strain on the nerves than tournament billiards. The slightest inaccuracy can ruin an important run. One simple rule for success is, 'Watch your nerves!' I have smoked Camels for years. I like their taste better and because they're milder, they never upset my nervous system."

There *is* a difference between Camel's costlier tobaccos and the tobaccos used in other popular cigarettes. You'll notice the difference in taste and in mildness—and Camels *never* jangle your nerves. You can prove this yourself. Begin today!

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NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES
NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE

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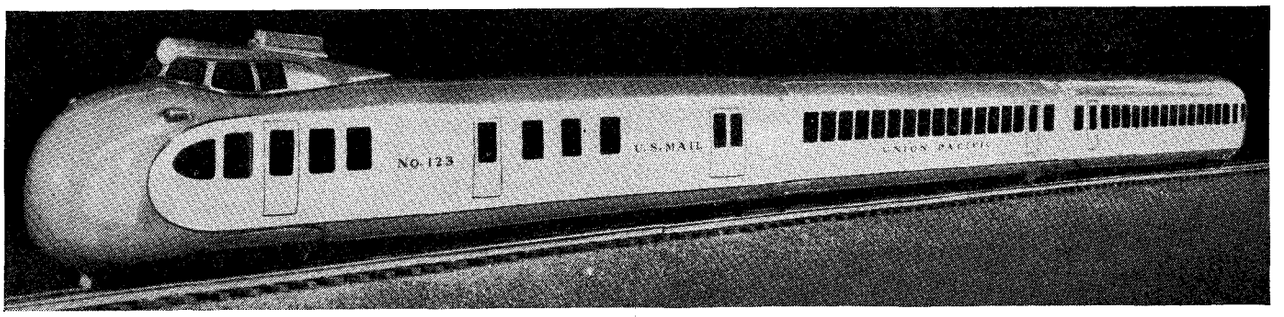
A New and Glamorous Era in Railway Travel

Silent, Air-Conditioned Trains Driven at Extremely High Speeds Are Certain to Replace Present Equipment, Is Belief of Guy M. Gest, Electrical Transportation Pioneer



Courtesy of *Railway Age*

A model of the 110-miles-an-hour Union Pacific train now under construction

AMERICANS will be whizzing across the country at 100 to 150 miles an hour in silent, air-conditioned electrically-propelled trains within a relatively short period of time, according to Guy M. Gest, pioneer in electrical transportation, who predicts that a new era in railway travel is about to make its début—an era which will make us regard the past fifty years as a period of crude experimentation.

G. M. Gest

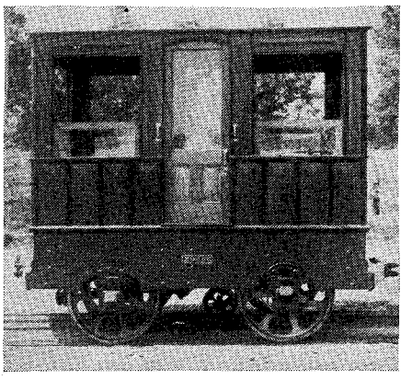
Mr. Gest, who celebrates his seventieth birthday on December 15, was the first engineer on the first commercially operated electric road in the country forty-eight years ago. As an electrical engineer he has laid conduits for utilities in 300 cities of the United States. He watched the growth and recent decline of street railway and interurban systems, and now he believes the electric industry has advanced to the stage at which it can, and will, operate high-speed long-distance railroads which will in time replace most of the steam roads.

The nearness of this new (and somewhat glamorous) era in transportation will result from recent discoveries in several large research laboratories which make possible very high speeds, he said.

What will it be like to travel on these new trains? Mr. Gest believes air-conditioned trains are virtually here, and they will be silent. The construction of passenger- and freight-cars of the future will be greatly changed, and stream-lining will overcome air resistance at high speeds. Passenger-cars will be equipped with comforts not now known. Freight-trains will be moved on much faster schedules, offering rapidity of movement as a competitive argument against cheaper truck service. Unsightly overhead electric wires will be removed. To make high speeds possible, grade crossings will be eliminated entirely. It will be possible to travel long distances in half or less the present train time. Electricity will be used chiefly for long-distance travel, making possible the revival of some old interurban lines which were forced out of business because they could not compete in speed and comfort.

"The railroads have been asleep in the past, but they are awakening fast," Mr. Gest said. "They are beginning to realize the necessity of speedy travel, comfort, and the facilities offered by other means of transportation. They have been slow to realize this. What we have had up to the present is primitive in comparison to what is in store for us.

"New methods of power development are rapidly being introduced reducing the cost of manufacture to a point equal to or below hydro-electric power. I believe that all these lines will be operated on direct current, and that alternating current will be eliminated entirely.



The electric "engine" built by Leo Daft a half-century ago

"Transformer tubes are now being made by the leading electric manufacturers, which permit the transforming of alternating current into direct current of higher voltages. In the next few months, or years, we will see these tubes developed so that direct current transmission voltages will be available equally as high as alternating currents. I predict that these direct current transmission lines will be placed underground in trunk lines along or adjacent to the railroad highways, and will be the feeders to and between cities in place of many of the overhead alternating current lines now being used."

Mr. Gest laughs when he describes the first commercial electric line which was built in Baltimore in 1885 by Leo Daft. The general manager of the line was Thomas C. Robbins, a New Englander, who startled the inhabitants of several Mid-Western cities a few years previously by importing New York drivers and conductors to speed up horse-car transportation. In Mr. Gest's opinion, Mr. Robbins "did more to advance electric propulsion than any other single individual." For the first venture Daft used a steam-driven dynamo for power. The motor was hung from the car body itself instead of being suspended from the axles. A contact wheel was suspended under the car and ran on the third rail.

Altho Mr. Gest's life has been intimately entwined with electrical transportation from the beginning (he has done everything from laying ties to operating railway lines), he is also known for the Gest Chinese Research Library, reputedly one of the finest libraries of its kind in existence, which he founded thirty years ago. This collection of 130,000 volumes is now housed at McGill University in Montreal, where it is visited annually by hundreds of scholars from all parts of the world.

Scheduled Runs of Famous Trains of To-day

	Miles Per Hour
Flying Hamburger, Berlin-Hamburg	75.8
Cheltenham Flyer, Swindon-London	71.3
Munich-Stuttgart Express (Germany)	65
Paris-Jeumont (France)	66.1
Paris-Deauville (France)	68.1
Strasbourg-Mulhouse (France)	66.2
International Limited, Montreal-Toronto	51.4
Twentieth Century Limited, New York-Chicago	54.1
Broadway Limited, New York-Chicago	51.12
Southwestern Limited, New York-St. Louis	50.6
Congressional Limited, New York-Washington	53.2
Empire State Express, New York-Albany	51.3

NOTE: The Flying Hamburger is Diesel-motored; The Munich-Stuttgart Express is electric; all others are steam roads. The Flying Hamburger makes as high as 100 m.p.h. between stops on its regular run. Some of above figures furnished by *Railway Age*.

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The Horse Holds His Place in the Sun

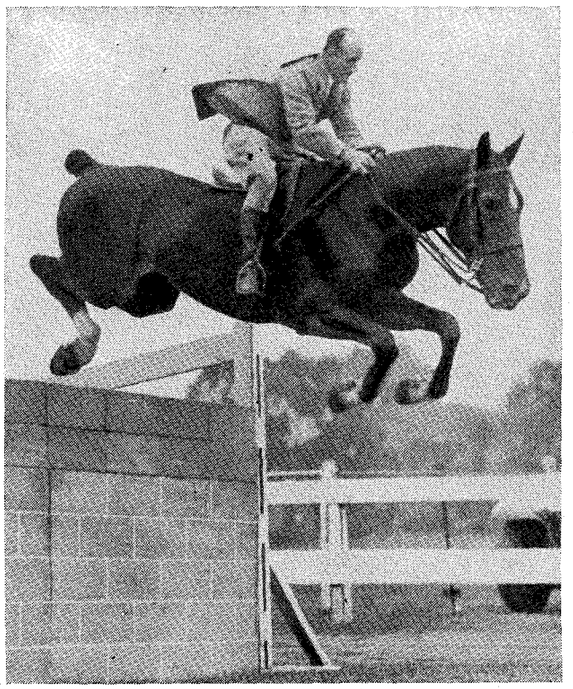
There Are 500,000 Saddle Animals in the United States, It is Revealed, as the National Horse Show Golden Jubilee Approaches

By Murray Tynan

THIS is the age of machines, but there is still a place in the sun for the horse. Outmoded as a means of transportation, and largely pushed off the streets of the city into the country and the parks by motors, the horse will have his annual say in Madison Square Garden, November 8 to 14, in the Golden Jubilee of the National Horse Show. Automobiles, subways, trolleys will bring his public to the Garden, but indoors, at least, the horse will reign.

In the fifty years of its existence, this great horse show, like men and the times, has changed. Fifty years ago the harness horse was the center of interest, and other breeds were incidental. This year the harness horse will still be with us, but the prominent place he held in the old days has been taken by the hunter, jumper and saddle horse.

When the National Horse Show was inaugurated in 1883, every one who could afford it owned a carriage horse. Some were fine and some were not, but they all served the same purpose—transportation. So the National, in a sense, was a transportation show, something comparable to the automobile show of these days. Early Fifth Avenue was of paving stones and illuminated with gas lamps. No one was in a great hurry, and the high-stepping horses which hauled the vehicles of society were the wonder of visitors from outlying points.



Freudy photograph

SIR GILBERT, THE ONE-EYED SENSATION OF THE STABLES OF STEPHEN E. BUDD

A National Horse Show entry, Sir Gilbert pulls a farm wagon in his work-a-day life

The End of Harness Horses

No one except a few dreamers gave a thought to a horseless carriage in those days, and when the contraptions finally did arrive, most people thought they were an invention of Satan, conceived for the sole purpose of frightening horses. When the first motor appeared on the streets, the day of the harness horse was done, however. It took people some time to realize it, but gradually the horse disappeared from the avenues of the city, altho a surprizing number of truck horses are still in use.

The horse had outlived his usefulness as a means of transportation, but man still had regard for him. He finally found another place for the horse, using him as a medium of exercise rather than transportation.

With the coming of the motor and fine roads, more people moved to the country. Fox hunting, an ancient sport which had been brought here from England and Ireland by early settlers, and to which George Washington and other landed gentlemen of his time were devoted, caught the popular fancy and made rapid strides. The saddle horse came into more general use, and presently so many people were riding horses that States established funds to provide bridle paths in the suburbs.

Americans do nothing by halves, and when they finally brought back the horse, they did it with enthusiasm. People who did not know a hock from a knee suddenly were smitten with the desire to ride horses, and as they learned and possibly prospered in the wave of good times that swept the country, they bought horses and went fox-hunting. Riding academies sprang up all over the city and through the country-side, sporting goods' stores, department stores, women's specialty shops added boots and riding breeches to their lines of merchandise, and breeders of saddle horses and hunters gasped in wonderment.

Colleges such as Vassar and Bryn Mawr and schools like Rosemary Hall and Foxcroft and others formed riding clubs, men's colleges and boys' schools went in for polo, dude ranches were started, and in that way many were brought into contact with the horse.

To-day the Horse Association of America estimates that 500,000 horses are used under saddle in America, the number of horses ridden for pleasure having doubled in the last twenty years. Most of this doubling process has taken place since 1923. As shown by the recently announced plans of Massachusetts to build 350 miles of bridle path from one end of the State to the other, the movement for more opportunity for public riding grows and grows. The seventy-six miles of bridle-path along the Hutchinson River Parkway near New York are so much used that on Saturdays and Sundays mounted police are necessary to control the riding traffic.

This return to the horse was invigorating and healthful, and it also was good for business. Thousands were employed caring for horses, and it helped bring a measure of prosperity to the feed and grain business, to saddle makers, and even to the automobile dealers. If people went places to ride they usually went there in an automobile, and when they shipped horses, they most frequently did so in motor-vans.

In the matter of motor-vans, the horse probably has the last laugh, for, tho it was the motor that forced him off the streets, it is the same piece of machinery that now makes his life easier.

The return to the horse has brought the National Horse Show back again and, even in the machine age, made it a greater event than it ever was in the old days. Army teams from foreign countries will compete nightly for the military jumping championships, fox-hunting people will bring their mounts and saddle-horse financiers from the Blue Grass of Kentucky and other points will ship their horses to New York to vie for cups and ribbons.

The harness horse, so prominent in the old days, is the link that ties up the National Show with the nineties. We still have exhibitors who are devoted to the harness horse, and who breed this type solely for the pleasure they get from driving about their estates and in the shows that revolve around the National.

Under J. Spencer Weed, president, and a board of directors made up equally of prominent business men and horsemen, the National Horse Show will carry on again. They will give a show for the public as well as for society and breeders of blue-blooded horses.

Large British Golf Prize

World-famous amateurs and professionals are expected to compete in Melbourne, Australia, next year for the greatest golf prize in the British Empire, the Australian Press Bureau announces. The sum of $10,000 has been provided for the open championship in connection with the Victorian Centenary Celebrations, and in various contests the prizes will total $25,000.

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SAM WOOD DIRECTING JEAN HARLOW AND CLARK GABLE IN "HOLD YOUR MAN"

Do you smoke your way through tense scenes?

When your nerves are ready to snap, do you smoke *yourself calm?* We went to Hollywood to see what the picture people do about it. Found many smokers singing the praises of Spud. "It's that cool taste," said a famous director. "Lets you smoke for all you're worth, without paying the penalty."

Strip of actual sound film of new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Hold Your Man," co-starring Jean Harlow and Clark Gable.

HOW SPUD'S FAN MAIL HAS CHANGED! Enthusiastic letters keep pouring in. But the average fan no longer writes, "Spud is my favorite change-off cigarette." Today the story is, "Spud is my *regular* smoke." Mouth-happiness grows on you. Full-bodied tobacco flavor plus cool, refreshing taste . . . once you're used to *that* combination, nothing else will do.

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MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

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Intersectional Football Is at Fever Heat

Coming Games May Further Confuse the Gridiron Puzzle as Mid-Western Teams, With Man-Power and Enthusiasm, Make Devastating Drives Before Record Crowds

OUT of the prairies of the Middle West a football cyclone has twisted this fall with threats to the proud traditions of the East, the crushing power of the Pacific littoral, and Dixie's constantly more insistent bid for gridiron supremacy.

This cyclone's home address is not, incidentally, South Bend, Indiana. In a season that has been spotty, so far as the once almost all-conquering Notre Dame is concerned, other Mississippi Valley universities, especially those of the Big Ten, have gone on a rampage. Whether engaged with foeman of their own territory or in intersectional games, they have been displaying a brand of football that recalls the brave old (and not so old) days of Heston, and Harley, and Grange.

Impressive Elevens

Michigan—with Princeton and Army in the East—is mentioned with awe as one of the elevens that top the country. Ohio State, with Cramer back in the running and a powerful line made up of Vuchinich, Gaillus, Monahan, Conrad, Rosequist, Padlow, and Gilman, looks like a threat to any coach's eleven, in spite of defeat in the Michigan game. Some Buckeye scores to be noted presently are very impressive. At Illinois they speak of that rangy, fleet, pass-snaring, kicking sophomore, Les Lindberg, as some one measuring up to the Grange specifications. This, too, in spite of the defeat in the Army game.

Results of the intersectional games played so far this season tell the story best.

Middle-Western teams have played in seven of these contests at this writing, winning four, tying one, losing two, scoring 142 points to opponents' 16. Specifically, Ohio State beat Virginia 75-0 and Vanderbilt 20-0. Michigan won from Cornell 40-0 and Minnesota triumphed over Pittsburgh by 7-3. Stanford was lucky to hold Northwestern to a scoreless tie. On the debit side, however, Illinois lost to Army 6-0 and Notre Dame to Carnegie 7-0.

Easterners, too, have played in seven intersectional games, winning four (but by much narrower margins than the Mid-Westerners), losing three. They scored only fifty-one points to their rivals' fifty-six. The victories include those of Army and Carnegie over Illinois and Notre Dame. In addition, Columbia beat Virginia 15-6 and Fordham downed West Virginia 20-0. The losses include those in the Michigan-Cornell and Minnesota-Pittsburgh contests. Also, West Virginia Wesleyans 3-0 toppling of New York University.

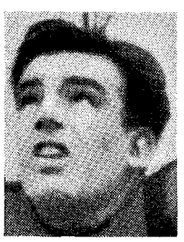
It is not necessary to consider the South and the Far West separately here. They are not far into their intersectional schedules, and their records are covered in those of the Mid-West and East.

Between the writing and the reading of this, three more of these intersectional games will be played. Only one, however (Notre Dame-Pittsburgh, at South Bend), will affect Mid-Western standing. The other two—Fordham-Alabama at New York and Georgia-New York University, at Athens—will bring the South farther into the picture and will give that section and the East chances to improve their standings.

But this week-end intersectional rivalry is growing hotter, and it will become more so as the Saturdays follow each other.

Les Lindberg
Illinois

Carl Cramer
Ohio State



Acme photographs

Ed Manske
Northwestern

John Regeczi
Michigan

FOUR PRAIRIE GRIDIRON STARS

This week-end Fordham and St. Mary's of California will mix in New York. Purdue and Carnegie Tech clash at Lafayette; and Navy and Notre Dame at Baltimore.

On the 11th it will be Michigan State and Carnegie at East Lansing. Then on November 25 and December 2 will come three of the biggest, involving all four sections.

On the 25th Notre Dame and Southern California play in South Bend. On the 2d the Trojans meet Georgia in Los Angeles and Army meets Notre Dame in New York.

These coming games may scramble the jig-saw puzzle of the gridiron completely. Obviously, in spite of its showing so far, the prairie outfits are not incincible, but their football players are on a devastating loose, and football interest is at fever heat. At the Michigan-Ohio State game more than 93,000, a record crowd, jammed the Michigan Bowl. Thirty-nine thousand turned out for the Iowa-Wisconsin battle. Thirty thousand saw Army and Illinois in Cleveland.

Looking about for reasons for the Mid-Western drive, any number can be found—in coaching, in man-power, in enthusiasm.

"The Big Ten conference teams are more evenly matched this year than for a number of years," Maj. John L. Griffiths, athletic commissioner of the conference, told THE LITERARY DIGEST just before the Michigan-Ohio State encounter at Ann Arbor. "There are no weak teams. Consequently all games are attractive. Further, the people of the Middle West are feeling a bit more optimistic. They feel that we are working our way up and out of the depression, as we have worked our way out before."

Football Enthusiasm

Major Griffiths argues that there has been no slackening of football enthusiasm in his section in recent years. "There never was any lack of interest out here in football," he continues. "The buying power of the usual ticket purchasers has been decreased, but the people have always been able to find enough money to enable them to go to the football games that they really wanted to see.

"Some 87,000 people will see this [Michigan-Ohio State] game. [The Major spoke before the game, and the attendance outdid his estimate.] Altogether these people will spend $150,000 for tickets and a half million more for gas, railroad tickets, food, etc. Perhaps, after all, the depression has never been as bad as the politicians made it appear. At any rate, I wonder if 87,000 people in any of the other countries that have had depressions would spend their money to see an athletic event, or to attend any other public function."

All the World Plays Football

Press censorship was at its Hitlerest when, in Prague, not long ago, Mr. Alexander M. Thompson dashed into a telegraph office to wire home a red-hot dispatch to his London paper. "It iss for London?" said the man behind the counter. "Who vill vin de Football Cup?"

For ten minutes by the clock he went on talking football. "Ve haf a goot club in Prague. I blay left ving dis afternoon. You will come, yes? You vill see Strazlzci—ve blay a team from Poland."

At the Austrian Consulate in a German city where Mr. Thompson was having his passport viséed, a clerk, seeing that he was English, said, "Kommen Sie herein," and beckoned him into his room. "Natürlich Sie beschützen das Football. Ich auch. Ve blayed a side from Constantinople last Saturday undt ve defoot him."

In Hong Kong, Mr. Thompson watched two coolie teams play.

The other day a part-Chilean, part-Peruvian team landed in England, which has welcomed French teams, Austrian teams, Spanish teams; and everywhere the world owes football to the English.

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A Consideration of Ethics at the Bridge Table

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team, and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

UNETHICAL conduct at the card table is not as rare as outright cheating and is caused, in most cases, solely by ignorance. Contract bridge is no game for the dishonest card player. Even tho he might have the ability to deal himself a few additional aces and kings, he could use this talent only once out of every four deals, and this would not make up for the possible superior playing skill of the opponents. On the other hand, should the gifted dealer be an expert player he would have a sufficient advantage without adding to it dishonestly. Private signals between partners could be very profitable if it were not for the fact that no pair using them would survive more than one session without arousing suspicion.

Many players believe that there is nothing wrong with using poker tactics in bridge and with trying to deceive the opponents with gestures, verbal or facial expressions, and similar play-acting. One of the most common offenses of the inexperienced player is his hesitation, in the play, when holding a singleton in the suit led. This will frequently mislead the declarer into taking a finesse the wrong way, but such tactics are not condoned by the rules of ethics, and in tournament play would draw a sharp reprimand or penalty from the referees.

Unintentionally slow passes also come under the category of common offenses by the near-novice. It gives the partner the valuable information that the hand contains nearly a bid. Good players never pass too quickly, avoiding, thereby, telling the other side when their hand is very bad, and preventing any reproach on a doubtful hand. Of course, there are certain bedeviled hands on which it is hard to make a decision. In such cases, it is common practise, after an unduly long hesitation, to make some kind of bid. However, if a pass is finally decided on, then the partner is expected to pass, too, unless his hand is so strong that there is no doubt about his having a bid.

No Rules for Slips

No rules or penalties are, nor can be, provided for such slips. It is usually sufficient to tell the decent player what action is expected from him, in order to prevent a recurrence. The consistent offender would soon be barred from clubs and tournaments.

The universally accepted laws of contract bridge impose penalties only for unintentional errors in the mechanics of the game. The American introduction to the laws is very clear on this subject. It states: "The laws are designed to define correct procedure and to provide an adequate remedy in all cases where a player accidentally, carelessly, or inadvertently disturbs the proper course of the game or gains an unintentional, but nevertheless unfair, advantage.

"The laws are not designed to prevent dishonorable practises; consequently there are no penalties to cover intentional violations either of the laws of the game or of the principles set out in the supplement."

It is difficult to devise, for infractions, laws and remedies which on certain freakish occasions would not become tools in the hands of a trickster. The penalties provided in the laws are strictly meant for unintentional violations. Every intentional infraction, even when the violator is willing to pay the penalty, is dishonest. Revokes occur frequently. If discovered, a revoke is penalized by two tricks won by the revoking side being transferred to the other side at the end of the hand. The offending player does not need to call attention to the revoke if he should note his error. However, to revoke a second time for the purpose of covering up the first revoke is "tabu."

Player Barred

Until last year's changes in the laws, the partner of a player making an insufficient bid (bidding a number of tricks insufficient to overbid the preceding bid) was barred from further participation in the auction. Some sophistical players tried to put this rule to their use when bidding a psychic. Holding, for instance,

♠ A K Q x x x x ♡ x ◇ x x ♣ x x x

the non-vulnerable player would bid two hearts after an opening bid of one no-trump by the dealer to his right. This would be done for the purpose of preventing the other side from bidding hearts. There might follow a two no-trump bid to the left, overcalled with a three heart bid by the partner of the psychic bidder, provoking a double from the dealer. To bid three spades now would be the natural course to follow, but—what if the partner should not understand and bid four hearts? An intentionally insufficient bid of two spades will silence the partner who, in accordance with the law, would be barred from further bidding. After having corrected his bid to three spades, the offending player would probably draw a gleeful double from the opponents and save a game or a possible slam with an insignificant set.

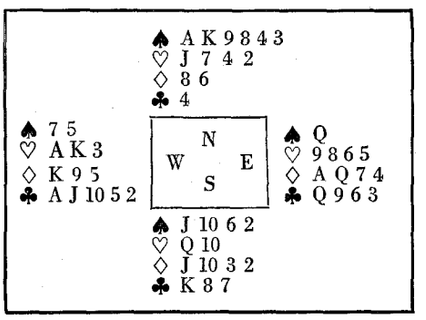
A most naive question on ethics was submitted to me a few weeks ago in a letter from the South. It concerned a hand which the writer had played in a doubled four hearts contract. After nine tricks, all but four trumps had been played; the declarer had lost three tricks, and the following cards were left:

The Declarer:
Hearts J 10
Diamonds Q (the high Diamond)
The opponent at the right:
Hearts 7 6
Clubs J

The knave of diamonds was led at the left of the declarer, the dummy's play was of no consequence, and third hand hesitated, not remembering, at once, whether his partner's card was high. Noticing this indecision, the declarer shrugged his shoulders in apparent impatience and played a trump. The other player, knowing that now one of his hearts was good for the setting trick, discarded the knave of clubs. Thereupon, the declarer calmly took back his trump, played the queen of diamonds and took the balance of the tricks, fulfilling his doubled contract. I was asked to decide whether he was entitled to the rubber, as he had done nothing against the letter of the law. My answer was affirmative, but was clad in such language that it was probably of no use to the ingenious inquisitor.

At times the "wise" player traps himself. I once watched a bridge game on a train. The dealer hesitated a long time before passing a worthless hand. Probably he considered the advisability of bidding a psychic. His partner misinterpreted the delay, and holding a fair hand, tried to take advantage of the information he thought he had received. He started bidding freely and lived to rue the day.

While the rules are intended to provide remedies, where a player unintentionally infringes on the proper procedure, Fate sometimes turns the penalty into a reward. Such was the case with the hand dealt during the recent Individual National Championship Tournament, and represented in the accompanying chart.



Led Out of Turn

West was playing the hand at a five club contract, and South carelessly led out of turn. This permitted West to name the suit North was to lead, and he called for a club. The four of clubs was covered with the queen in the dummy, and South, being on the alert, played the seven. When another club was led from the dummy, and South followed with the eight, West was in a quandary. He finally played the ace, hoping to drop the king from the North hand, and was set one trick. Had North led normally, West would have made his contract, as he would have had no choice but to try the club finesse.

Some players will erroneously think that this outcome served West right because he had tried to take advantage of South's honest mistake. Of course, a tournament player is obliged to enforce the laws and penalties, but even rubber bridge should be played strictly in accordance with all rules and regulations.

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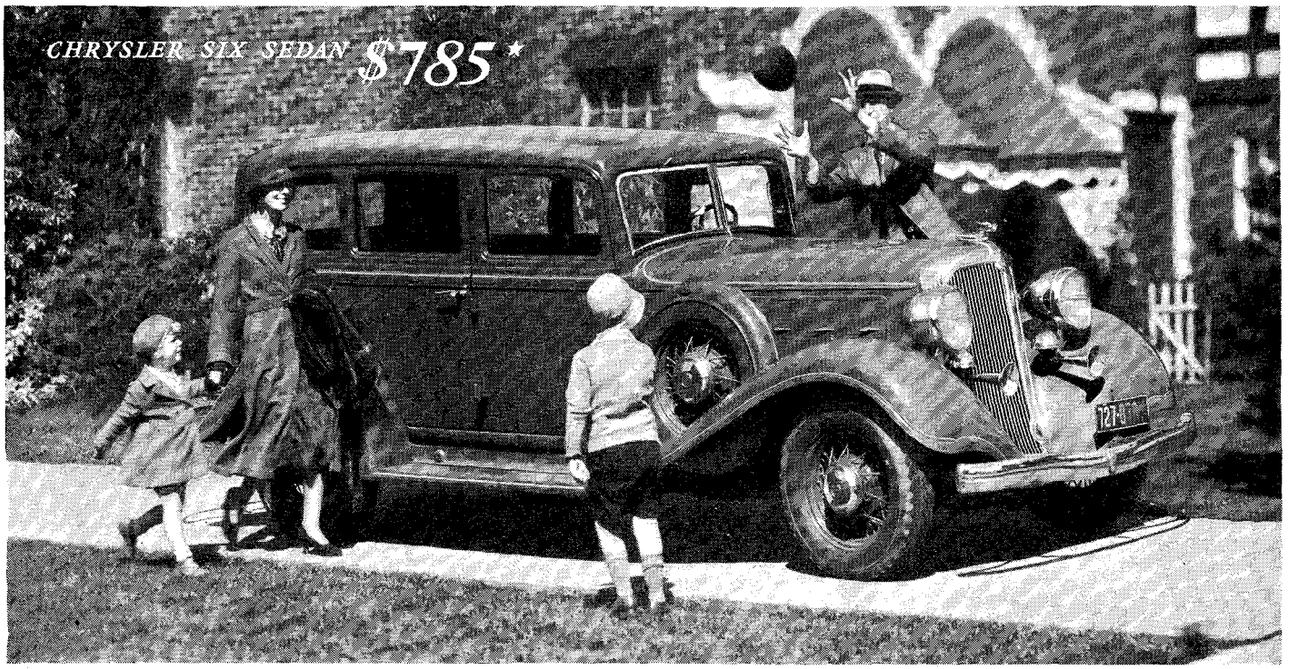

Never has it cost so little to say "Our Chrysler!"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Sure I'll ride, you doggone millionaire!"
"Millionaire nothing! After I show you how beautifully this Chrysler runs, I'll tell you how little it cost."

The pleasure of Chrysler ownership costs unbelievably little today. You can buy a Chrysler Six Sedan for just about half the price of the original Chrysler Six which started the whole world talking about Chrysler. And the 1933 Six is larger, longer, more powerful, more beautiful and finer in every way!

Then there's the Chrysler Royal Eight... the sedan is only $925. And the sumptuous Chrysler Imperial Sedan at the downright astonishing price of $1295!

The real way to appreciate these values is to get out on the road in the cars. That will do more than all the words in the dictionary to show you the difference in favor of Chrysler . . . why a Chrysler does more, gives more, and is worth more than any other car within a mile of its price.

★ ★ ★

CHRYSLER SIX—83 horsepower, 117-inch wheelbase, six body types from $745 to $945. ROYAL EIGHT—90 horsepower, 120-inch wheelbase, six body types from $895 to $1125. IMPERIAL—108 horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase, five body types from $1275 to $1495. All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit. ★ Special equipment extra.

"You're a genius, Jane. A new Chrysler and a new tea-set the same week!"
"Well, Ted says there never was a time when money would buy so much . . . so we're getting things we need before prices go up."

"Really, Sue, I dote on being seen getting into this car. It's the swankiest thing on the Avenue."
"That's only half of it darling . . . it's so responsive and easy to handle that even my husband has stopped complaining about my driving!"

"Well, what are you proving, little Miss Budget?"
"I'm proving that we were awfully smart to buy that Chrysler, Jim. It just seems to service itself . . . and it uses no more gas than smaller cars we've owned."

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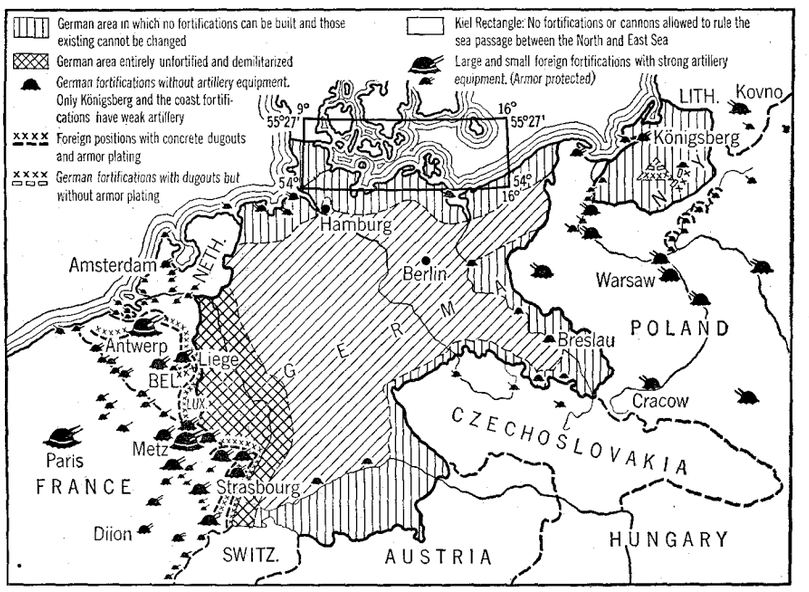
Hitler and the Peace of Europe

(Continued from page 5)

the eyes of Europe at least, back very near to the place that it occupied during the days of the war. That place may have been unjust. But it was certainly unenviable. Yet the restoration of Germany to that place is, to date, Hitler's major international achievement. He has chalked up plenty of blunders in the last nine months. Nowhere have his blunders been on so grandiose a scale as in the field of foreign affairs. Prussian heavy-handedness in the business of diplomacy never had a better exponent.

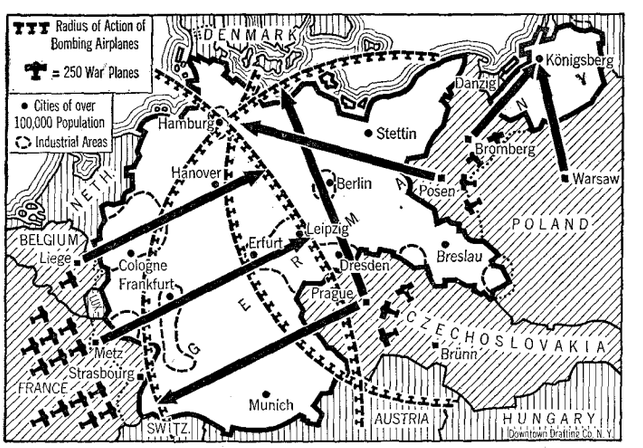


Types of posters now being displayed everywhere in Germany as part of the National-Socialist campaign for rearmament. Above, "The Ring of Steel Around Germany." Right, "The Menace to Germany by Air"

A distinguished French politician remarked recently that the French people, throughout their history, have been peculiarly blessed and periodically saved by their saints. In a very early period Saint Genevieve came to the rescue of the land. At a later date it was St. Joan who brought sudden salvation. "Now," he said, "in this modern day, with France again in need, a new saint has appeared to spare the people: 'Saint Germanicus Stupidicus.'"

Certainly Nazi stupidity seems to have done just that. The now reviled German Republic did at least one thing which National-Socialist Germany will, of course, not admit, and probably does not even recognize. Under Republican leadership, the German nation won the confidence and the active friendship of most of the Western world. France, with whom most of these Western nations had been allied in the war, steadily lost ground during the years that followed it. Germany, the enemy of the period of 1914 to 1918, loathed, outlawed and hated as few nations have been, steadily gained ground during the same period. In fact, by January 1, 1932, an outsider, unfamiliar with the history of the past two decades, would have allotted to the French the place which Germany held in the war, and classified Germany, doubtless, as the ally of all the forces of righteousness. This accumulated good-will the Nazis never recognized, and now have lost.

This was particularly true in the case of England. One of England's most famous editors remarked to me in London that, prior to Hitler, Great Britain was, easily, three-fifths pro-German. The English Jewish community was pro-German, all the liberal groups, labor, the church, and a large number of the less-starchy Conservatives. This pro-German attitude went back at least as far as the French occupation of the Ruhr.



"Since March 5, when Hitler took over," this man declared, "there has been a complete reversal. It is not that England has yet gone actively pro-French. But it has certainly ceased to be pro-German."

The House of Commons, during last July, devoted at least one sitting to the Nazi Government. I doubt if the debate of that day can be matched in any Parliament in recent years. There was condemnation from every quarter of the political compass. The shades of England's democratic prophets were passed in eloquent review. The building and the peculiar qualities of England's free institutions were retold. And against this England's politicians placed Nazi Germany, a threat to it all.

Now the condemnation which ran that day through the House was echoed and still echoes, some say with increasing clarity, through the streets of Britain. One gets the feeling that the man in the street sees something in the Nazi régime that is more of a menace to him than the worst that he saw in prewar Germany.

The Nazis, some months ago, sent a distinguished emissary to London as an official apologist. He was Count Bismarck, heir, at least, to a distinguished name. He got short shrift at the hands of the British public. The more he talked the greater the antagonism he aroused. He went home, again, a liability. Later, Hitler chose another representative for a somewhat similar task. This time it was Herr Rosenberg, the man who, behind the scenes, is said to direct the Nazi foreign policy. Rosenberg fared no better. Verbally, at least, he was halved and quartered by the British public. And he, too, beat a hasty retreat—with British hisses to speed his going.

Now the corollary of this feeling is a new support for France. For ten years liberal opinion in Europe, as well as in the United States, has condemned French policy with unanimity and enthusiasm. There has been unquestionable basis for this condemnation. France underestimated the strength of the democratic movement in Germany, and refused, until too late, to come to its support. The story is told that at least two years before Hitler came to power, Dr. Bruening, then Chancellor, came to France to plead for support for his moderate policy: immediate action on reparations and rearmament. His request was a warning.

"The alternative to this support," he is reported to have said, "is Adolf Hitler."

But the French, who had been warned before, only laughed at him.

"Hitler," they said, "is a mountebank; a madman. He will never be more than amusing."

But he has ceased now to be amusing. And Dr. Bruening, from his quasi-monastic retreat in Berlin, has ample time and opportunity to observe the truth of his prophecy.

Misjudgments of this sort were a major factor in boosting Hitler to power. The pro-Germans of the last fourteen years have not been wholly wrong. But whether right or wrong, the question itself has become academic. Hitler is no longer an excuse to those who cry "wolf, wolf." He has become a reality, the hardest reality with which post-war Europe has had to deal. It is no longer a matter of who is to blame but,

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rather, of "What's to be done?" And when that last question appears there seems to be nothing for it, in the minds of an increasing number of Europeans, but to stand with France.

This has become clear at the sessions of the still-alive, but far-from-lively disarmament conference. Eighteen months ago, when that conference settled down to business under the benevolent chairmanship of "Uncle Arthur" Henderson, the peace hopes of the world were centered upon it. But no one whom I have met believes that the prayers which still are lifted for the success of this gathering are likely to have a very significant answer.

They are not likely to have an answer, not only because Germany has withdrawn, but because the Europe of November, 1933, is a vastly different place from the Europe of January, 1932. The whole issue of disarmament has taken on a new form since Adolf Hitler hung up his hat in the German Chancellory. France, eighteen months ago, appeared at Geneva in something of the rôle of devil's advocate. In that capacity her representatives apparently blocked effective action. Now the world, or the European sector of it, at least, has very largely gone over to the devil. At least, they have gone over to the conviction that military force may have some use in Europe in the immediate future which, in large measure, rules out the possibility of disarming.

Here, for example, is the new-born State of Czecho-Slovakia. Dr. Bénes, perennial Czech Foreign Minister, has been front and center among those who have believed that disarmament was possible. No responsible Czech politician could actively sponsor such a conviction now. Germany is too close. The Nazi movement among the three million Germans in Czecho-Slovakia is too menacing. The Nazi propaganda across the Czech border is too grave a threat. The Czechs, now as never before since the war, are keeping their rifles clean and their powder dry. Peace is a popular slogan in this most democratic of Central European nations. But survival is more important than peace. And rightly or wrongly, Adolf Hitler is looked upon as a threat to survival.

The same goes, as I have said, for England. England is not out for trouble with Germany. But the average Englishman is enough aware of what Hitler stands for to be unwilling to cut seriously into the national defense while he is still at large.

A year ago Russia was on friendlier terms with Germany than with any other Western nation. Russo-German trade was booming. German technical advisers were scattered throughout the Soviet Union. Hitler's advent reversed the picture. To-day, the German experts have been bundled up and sent home, their places taken, chiefly, by Frenchmen. Russo-German trade is steadily falling. A few weeks ago, owing to a long succession of provocative incidents, Russia recalled all her newspaper correspondents in Germany and expelled Germany's correspondents from Russia. The Soviets are not only suspicious of Hitler. They are determined to have no more dealings with him than are absolutely necessary.

Thus, the National-Socialist international policy has resulted in surrounding Germany with a ring of suspicion and distrust. The spirit of concession which had begun to dominate the Powers a year ago has largely disappeared; the ground for friendly agreement has been largely swept away, and Germany is isolated.

This, of course, the Nazis profess not to regret. I heard of a prominent Nazi military leader who remarked, after some of the foregoing facts had been recounted to him, that:

"All this merely adds to our determination. Here in Germany we do what we will. We will continue to do what we will, and the world can like it or not."

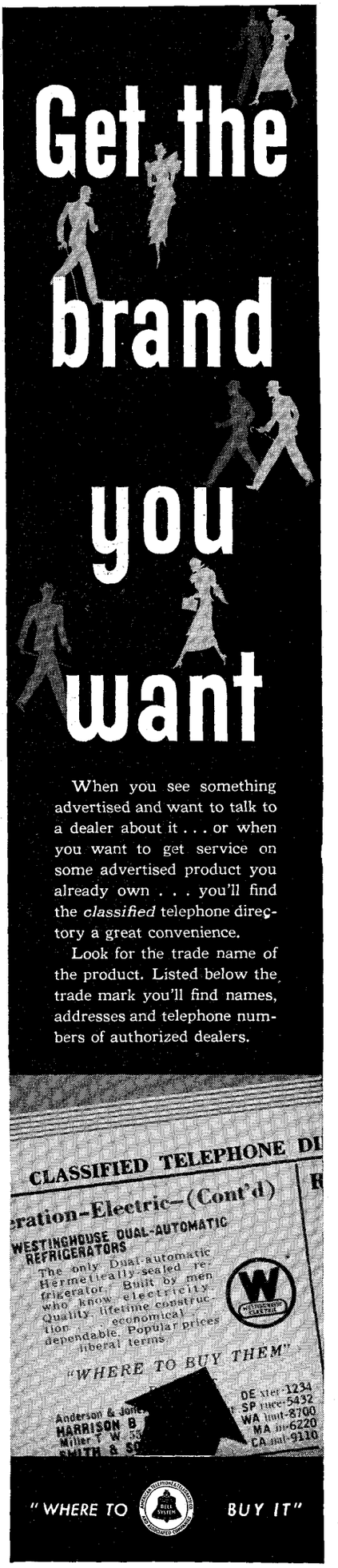
That short-sightedness and naïveté is probably characteristic not only of party leaders, but of Hitler, himself. His lack of sophistication in foreign affairs is notorious. Prior to coming to office he had had no contact whatsoever with the business of international relationships, and his own background was provincial. Mussolini, in contrast, had been schooled, through years of Marxianism, in a laboratory of internationalism. He became, to be sure, something of a swashbuckler. But he none-the-less knew his way about in the world beyond Italy. Hitler has no such knowledge. Every problem, whether it be anti-Semitism or union with Austria, is a German domestic problem and, therefore, no business of anybody else. Right now, there is good evidence that the definiteness with which everybody else seems to have made these matters their problems has both confused and enraged him. He demands that Nazi Germany be left alone to work out its own destiny. He has not yet learned the extent to which that destiny, on the lines on which he is working it out, makes it increasingly difficult for him to be left alone.

Europe, confronted with Hitler, is not jumpy or feverish. But it is decidedly gloomy. The shadow of things to come stretches darkly across the continent. Governments are uncertain what to do. In their uncertainty they will probably do nothing. But they look into the next five-year period with anxiety and foreboding. There are still die-hard optimists with faith enough left to believe that Europe may be spared the catastrophe which appears, now, to be in the making. But even the optimists concede that there is scant basis, in fact, for their optimism. The new order, such as it was, has failed and is being abandoned. The old order is being restored in its place. And men and nations which, apparently, have been powerless or too short-sighted to prevent that development, look, now, with a fear born of a knowledge of history, upon the consequences that may follow in its train.

Adolph Hitler and the Jews!

What is the basis of the anti-Semitism of Germany's Nazi rulers? How is the drive against the Jews carried forward? Has it been moderated? What is the future of the Jewish population of Germany?

These widely discussed questions are answered in Mr. High's article in next week's issue of *The Literary Digest*.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When you see something advertised and want to talk to a dealer about it . . . or when you want to get service on some advertised product you already own . . . you'll find the classified telephone directory a great convenience.
Look for the trade name of the product. Listed below the trade mark you'll find names, addresses and telephone numbers of authorized dealers.
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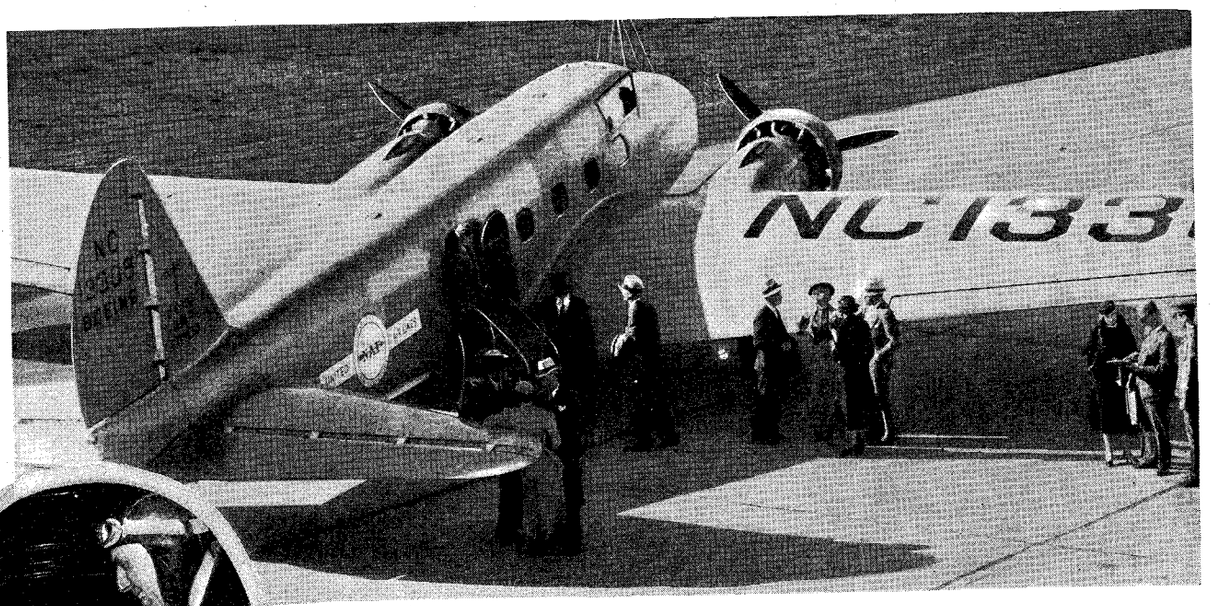
Why didn't somebody think



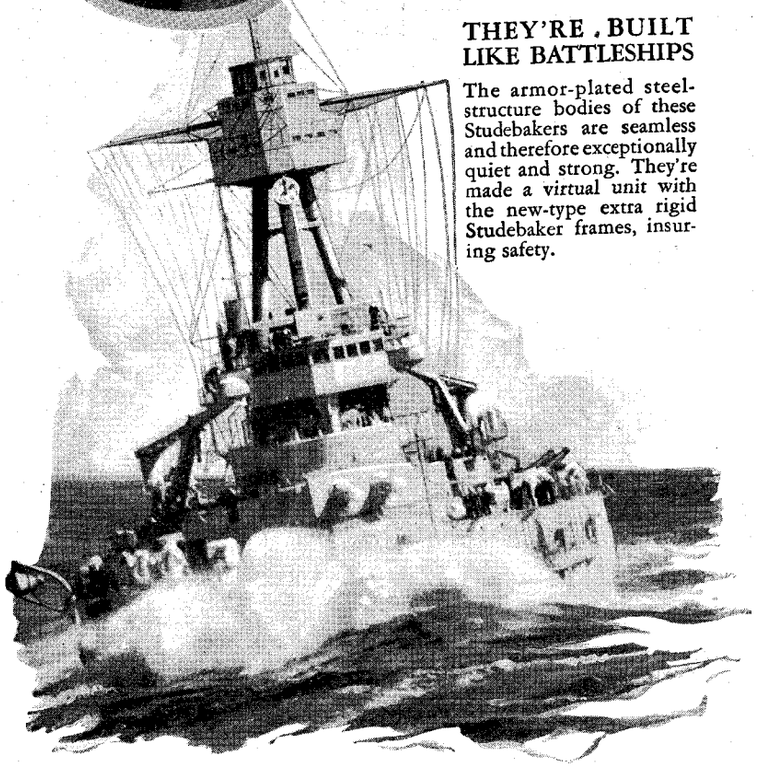
THEY'RE STYLED LIKE SPEEDPLANES

Studebaker has gone to the skyway for the dramatic aerodynamic lines of these startling new cars. They're the world's first standard production cars that really approximate the air-curve design of speed monarchs of the sky. And this streamlining is not merely for style—it's a safety and economy factor when you tramp the throttle of these new Studebakers all the way down in high gear. Real savings of gas and oil are assured.

And, Mr. and Mrs. America, how low they're priced!

THEY'RE BUILT LIKE BATTLESHIPS

The armor-plated steel-structure bodies of these Studebakers are seamless and therefore exceptionally quiet and strong. They're made a virtual unit with the new-type extra rigid Studebaker frames, insuring safety.



STUDEBAKER has cut completely away from its long-established price fields in these cars without cutting down on Studebaker quality.

These are the best-built, best-looking automobiles that ever bore the Studebaker name plate—and they're literally overflowing with expensive extra equipment and improvements that involve no extra cost to you.

The Studebaker tradition of unexcelled fineness is thus brilliantly maintained although these Studebakers are priced hundreds of dollars under their predecessors.

Appealing outside, they're utterly alluring when you open the doors—with lounge-like, richly upholstered seats and numerous unexpected conveniences for personal comfort. The unusual roominess impresses you.

And, of course, these new Studebakers are almost entirely "automatic automobiles"—equipped with those uncanny "mechanical brains" which make Studebakers easier and much more delightful cars to handle.

STARTLING

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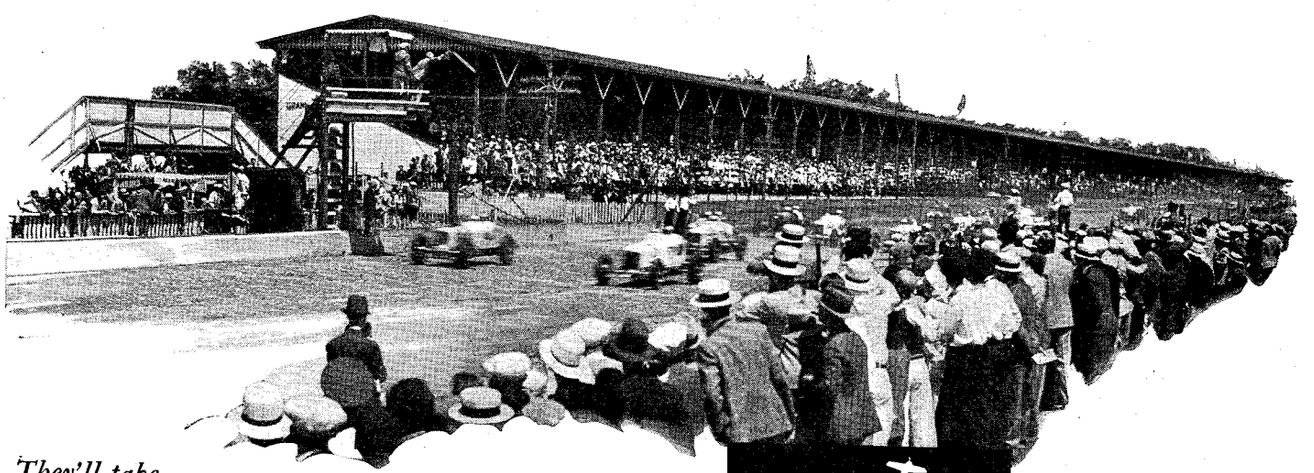
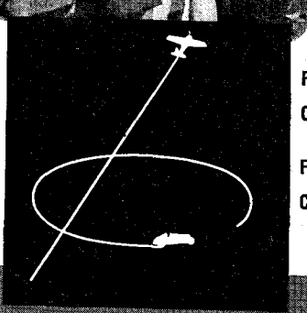
# of cars like these startling new Studebakers *before?*



They'll take

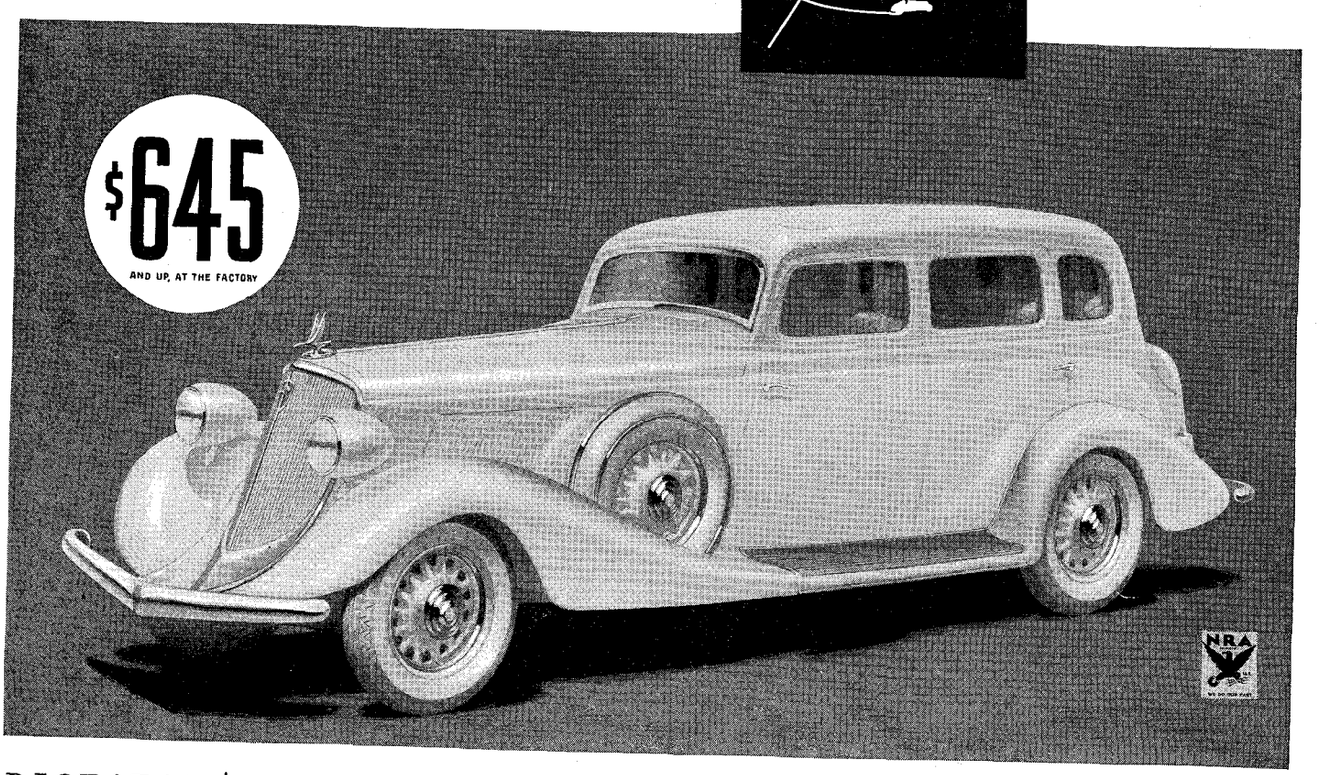
RACING CAR PUNISHMENT

You've seen the forerunners of the stamina of these Studebakers if you witnessed the last Indianapolis Speedway race where seven of the first twelve winners were Studebaker powered—and where five 85% stock Studebakers went through the entire 500 gruelling miles without a single mechanical adjustment or repair!



FROM THE SPEEDWAY COMES THEIR STAMINA

FROM THE SKYWAY COMES THEIR STYLE



DICTATOR $645 *and up, at the factory* *COMMANDER* $845 *and up, at the factory* *PRESIDENT* $1045 *and up, at the factory*

NEW STUDEBAKERS OF 1934

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Negro Education in Florida

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—You have given publicity to a letter from Coelestina Bachman concerning the educational facilities for Negroes in our State. In fairness to Florida, I ask you to correct the erroneous impression given by that letter.

While I am not directly connected with the educational field here, I chance to know that in our County the schools provided for the colored race are just as adequate in construction, equipment, teaching staff, etc., as those for the whites. I also know from personal contact that the A. & M. College for Negroes at Tallahassee, maintained by our State, is one of the most complete and finest of its kind in the country. Its campus and buildings are equal in every way to those provided at other State institutions and superior to many colleges which enjoy wide, if not national reputations.

If the Southern Negro was as anxious to take full advantage of our educational facilities as we are to provide them, the race might, in time, become as erudite as the whites in Minneapolis.

Miami, Fla. L. W. FAHNESTOCK.

Is the Blue Eagle Red?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would very much like to know why the Soviet eagle is selected, that bears electricity in its talons, and is placed here and there and everywhere, instead of our American eagle, carrying an olive branch, and which is shown on the obverse side of the great seal of the United States.

Queen City Park, Vt. P. H. HATCH.

Pulaski's Name in America

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Tucked away in the corners of newspapers recently have appeared short paragraphs about Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot who spent his last two years fighting as a brigadier-general in the American Revolutionary Army, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

Is it generally known that Americans have honored him by giving his name to seven counties, fifteen towns, twenty-three streets, four avenues, one place, one pike, and two alleys? These statistics were given in a speech by Alexander J. Wall, historian, New York Historical Society, at a gathering of the Pulaski Military Club.

ARTHUR G. DRAPER.

New York City.

It Was an Imaginary Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In my letter of recent date outlining a condition of helpless misery on the part of the unemployed in this country I gave the details of an imaginary crime, which would not have been confessed if it had been done. What I wished to call attention to was the fact that the entirely inadequate help given to the victims of the depression is creating criminals who are driven to crime in order to survive.

The crime described was, however, one about which I read in the daily press, and I put myself in the position of the man who committed it. If the conditions are not remedied very soon there will be an outburst of violence that will stagger the nation, and most of those who are thus driven by their condition will consider it a private war against a society malignant in its treatment of the helpless.

C. E. SHOLES.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Should Married Women Give Up Jobs?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Married women workers with other means of support can render a patriotic service to our President and the NRA during this economic crisis by withdrawing from the field of gainful employment.

This would result in several millions of people being self-sustaining, who are now dependent upon charity, and those giving up the jobs would not be deprived of any of the necessities of life.

RUSSELL L. TURNER.

Houston, Texas.

The Tax Burden on Trucking

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 14 we note an article "Speeding Up the Railroads," by Lawrence Sullivan of the Washington *Post*. We are fully aware that Mr. Joseph B. Eastman is working very hard to solve the transportation problems of the United States. We feel, however, that Mr. Sullivan has not been altogether fair to the trucking interest, and that his article tends to unduly influence the general public, and neglects to present the side of motor transportation.

Kindly compare the following figures with those of rail operation as quoted in Mr. Sullivan's article:

First, personnel per truck unit, one driver and one helper.

Second, initial cost for Chevrolet truck, van-body, $1,320.

Third, gross revenue for one year's operation, $6,746.88.

Fourth, repairs and maintenance for one year, $445.16.

County tax	$9.20
City tax	4.02
State franchise (based on per ton mile)	435.06
State highway license	91.90
Gas tax for the year	373.80
Oil tax for the year	3.12
Total tax for the year	917.10

The total taxes for the year equaling approximately 13.6 per cent. of the gross revenue against 9 per cent. paid by the rail lines as quoted in Mr. Sullivan's article.

Consider that we employ two persons per truck in addition to extra labor to handle freight at terminals, also with rare exceptions the truck lines do not benefit by Section 1 of Rule 27 of Consolidated Classification, specifying owners to load and unload carload shipments. Consider that the highways are used by private motor vehicles which are paying for the use of the said highways in the form of a six-cent State tax and one-cent Federal tax per gallon on gasoline and four cents per gallon on lubricating oils. Also consider the various industries benefited by the construction and maintenance of motor trucks as compared with that of railroad rolling stock and trackage, and we are sure that you will find them more than matched in proportion.

C. P. JAMESON, President,

Inland Waterways Transportation Company.

Georgetown, S. C.

WHICH FACE?
—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

Perils in Stock-Market Legislation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?"

The happy ending of Walt Disney's comedy is no doubt partly responsible for its popularity. Another big, bad wolf, man created, but not so popular, is also attracting nation-wide attention. And instead of enjoying the success of Mr. Disney's creation, it may prove to be the worst tragedy in history.

This other "wolf" is the country's economic system and its leaders, whose past offenses are being "shown" in the theater of public opinion as a stimulant to recovery. Unfortunately, its producers have neglected to include a happy ending, altho they promise to provide one in the near future. That is the chief reason it may become a real tragedy, because the audience is very sick and scared, and the theme of first exposing this "wolf" to the public's gaze without its evil fangs removed, may scare the audience to death. Better not tell a patient, whose life is in danger, what made him sick, before you can assure him he is out of danger and getting well.

That confidence, based on assurance of future security, is the most vital ingredient to real recovery, most everyone will agree. But, on the question of how to restore such confidence, many disagree. The Senate's investigation of Wall Street offers a striking example of what many regard as a major effort by our national leaders to restore confidence. But throwing the searchlight on Wall Street may lead us from the frying-pan into the fire.

Its exposures may result in Federal legislation to regulate the stock market, which many believe encouraged the reckless speculation that led to our present economic ills. But, legislation against gambling will be as futile as legislation against drinking was. You can not legislate against human nature—and it is human nature to gamble. Life itself is a gamble.

If enacted, such legislation would not only be as difficult to repeal as the Eighteenth Amendment, but the methods and institutions created as a result might cause a greater national calamity than either Prohibition or Wall Street ever produced. It would be the height of stupidity to make the same blunder trying to curb gambling that was made trying to curb drinking. So beware the searchlight's glare does not blind us from a bigger and worse tragedy than the one it seeks to throw the spotlight upon.

ROBERT G. RAU.

New York City.

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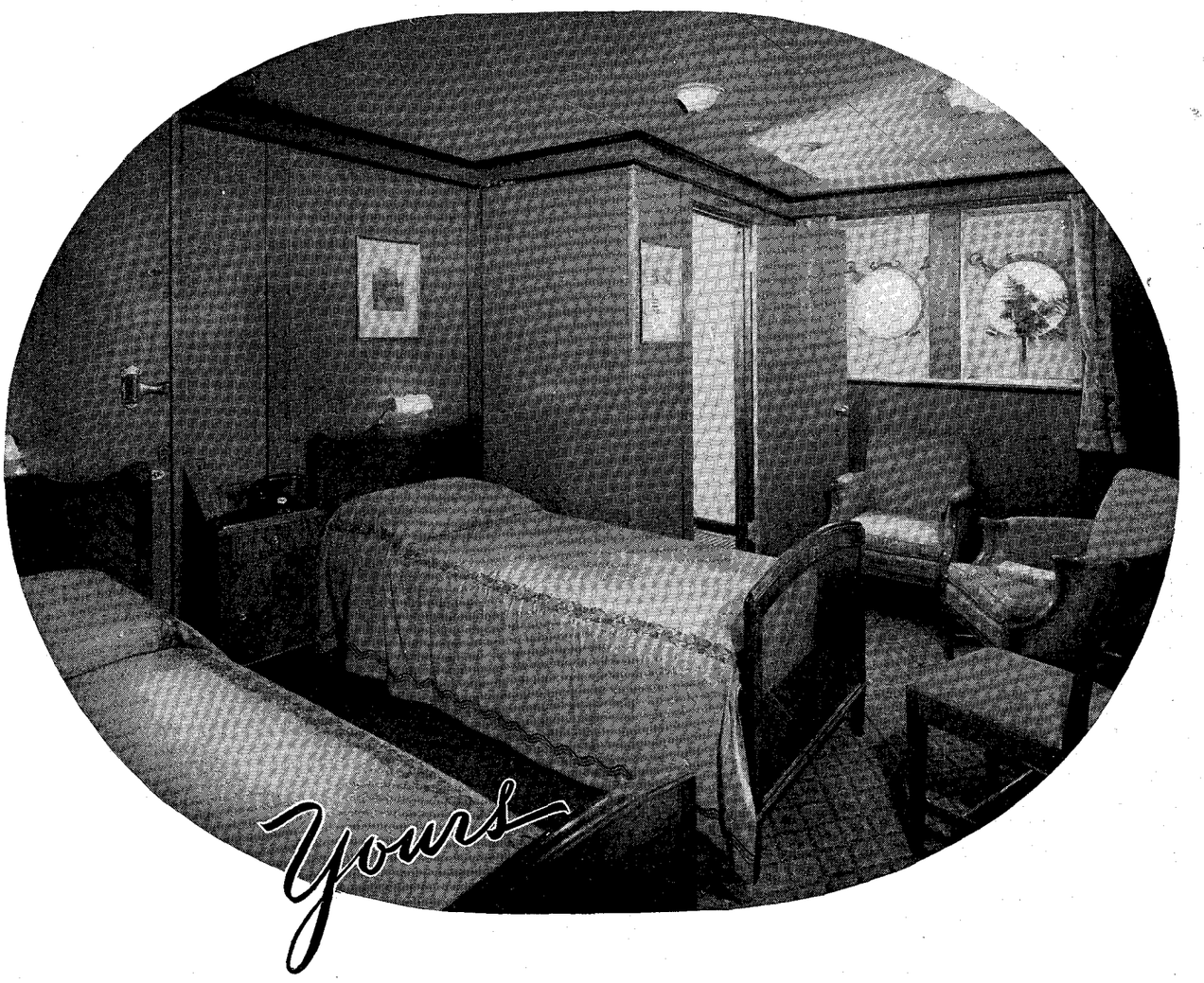


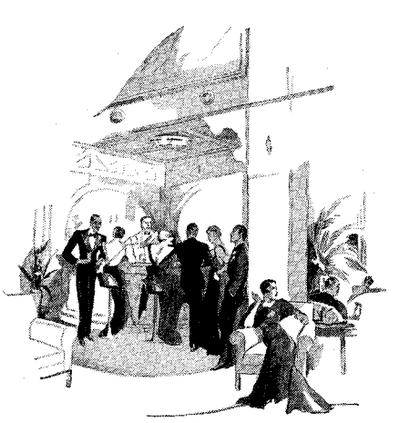
A passage to Europe in a room like this for $157.
EACH FOR TWO

. . . and a private shower is included!

WIRE, WRITE OR PHONE! The only catch in this offer is making reservations in time to catch a room on the most popular American ships on the sea. Largest ships ever built in America—and that means air-conditioned dining saloons, 7 decks for rest and play, beautifully tiled swimming pool—all the conveniences of a great American hotel.

The world's fastest cabin liners—6-day speed to Europe—carrying more passengers than any other two cabin ships on the sea. Minimum rates: Cabin Class—$151 one way, $287 round trip; Tourist Class—$102.50 one way, $182 round trip; Third Class—$77 one way, $135.50 round trip. See your local agent. His services are free. Roosevelt Steamship Company, Inc., General Agents. No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

Weekly sailings to Ireland, England, France and Germany



NEW
S.S. Washington · S.S. Manhattan

UNITED STATES LINES S. S. PRES. ROOSEVELT, NOV. 15 — S. S. PRES. HARDING, NOV. 29
S. S. MANHATTAN, DEC. 6, JAN. 3 — S. S. WASHINGTON, NOV. 22, DEC. 15

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE through your local agent

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The best defense you can offer against stuffy indoor living

is an inward condition of good resistance

There's no denying that winter puts a special tax on your vitality. The difficulty of regulating the temperature indoors, the risk of exposure to bad weather every time you're out is bound to make you susceptible to winter ills.

But you can't avoid them by *outward* precautions alone. You must also have strong *inner* forces. It's vitally important, at this hazardous time of year, to build up your resistance!

Many people have come to this new point of view. They realize the good judgment in improving their physical condition *while they are well* instead of trying to build up *after* winter ills overtake them.

And to do so, they have found certain factors are specially important—*Vitamins A and D.*

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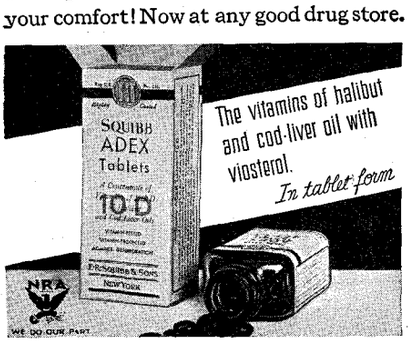

About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

"Never have I so known and loved a man whom I had never seen," wrote Dr. Conan Doyle of that other physician and writer, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, by whose shrewd observations he was much impressed. So it was settled that the surname of his hero would be "Holmes." But the full name was first conceived as "Sherringford Holmes" and that of Dr. Watson as "Ormond Sacker." Oh, what a narrow escape! But more than Dr. Holmes it was his former teacher at Edinburgh, Dr. Joseph Bell, who dictated the pattern of the famous detective.

The pleasant facts are recorded in a book which digs deep into the career of the great "unfathomer" and which will furnish votaries of detective fiction with a most enjoyable evening—"The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," by Vincent Starrett (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2). Many will be surprized to hear of Conan Doyle's difficulty in launching his hero on the publishing world, his first effort, "A Study in Scarlet," subsequently a great success, having been sold for £25, with no rights reserved, and then not published until the following year, "as the market at present is flooded with cheap fiction."

* * *

It's Up To the Women. By Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $1.25). The President's wife takes the world of women into her confidence as to her attitude toward the important things of life—marriage and children; household and budgeting; jobs and recreation; war and peace.

* * *

Mr. Jubenka. By Adrian Aldington (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $2). After many years, romance and opéra bouffe have returned to the Balkans. Flaming red hair again tops the head of the monarch of a little kingdom temporarily in the throes of a revolution, while a gorgeous princess looks on in a neighboring kingdom. But the main portion of this amusing novel concerns the affairs of Red Paul traveling incognito in England.

* * *

The Picture Story of English Literature. By J. W. Cunliffe (New York: D. Appleton—Century Company; $5). The director emeritus of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, also professor of English, has here written a very personal and charming history. The tone of the text is informal and the author's individual taste is seen in the character of the 236 illustrations which he has selected. These include old title-pages, exquisite portraits, and scenes of places "old in story."

* * *

There's Always Another Year. By Martha Ostenso (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2). A romantic story of life in the scene of the author's childhood, the Dakota prairies, with love triumphant offsetting the drab routine of farm existence.

Flight From the City. By Ralph Borsodi (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50). A book which is tract and romance combined. The author, a resident of New York City with a small salary, felt the call of the land and the urge to be independent. While retaining his business position, he bought a run-down place of seven acres, an hour and three-quarters distant. This book tells how he and his wife and their two young boys set out as amateurs to make a comfortable living for themselves off this small area. It is a fascinating record.

* * *

Ida Elisabeth. By Sigrid Undset, translated from the Norwegian by Arthur G. Chater (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50). The winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928 has produced in this novel a work which deserves thoughtful reading. The setting is a small town in Norway and the plot is simple. As an adolescent girl Ida Elisabeth responded to the attentions of a weak youth with artistic leanings. Ultimately she married him and by him had children. Later, after having put up with his weaknesses for years and having contributed the main support of her family, she divorced him. New attentions were bestowed upon her. Why could she not bring herself to a second marriage? That is the question with which this talented writer deals.

Wide World

Mme. Sigrid Undset

* * *

Paris to the Life. By Paul Morand and Doris Spiegel (New York: Oxford University Press; $3). This is a sketch-book of the types of Paris, accompanied by brightly written text. In the fewest possible lines the artists have reproduced the figures and settings which make Paris memorable.

* * *

The American Procession. Reproduction of photographs assembled by Agnes Rogers, with running comment by Frederick Lewis Allen (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.75). American life since 1860, with all the important and sensational figures and events graphically portrayed. An informing and entertaining book for young and old.

* * *

Front Porch. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. (New York: The Macaulay Company; $2). In his latest novel Mr. Kauffman sketches the lives of three generations of a family in a small Pennsylvania city.

* * *

For lovers of mystery stories: **Four Days' Wonder.** By A. A. Milne (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2). **The Curtain of Storm.** By Joseph Gollomb (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2).

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On the Current Screen

It must at least be said for the cinema that, from time to time, it doesn't mind making fun of itself. It is true that the satire is invariably softened by a touch of Hollywood propaganda to the effect that the film stars, whatever their frailties and eccentricities may be, are at bottom the salt of the earth. Various degrees of picturesque m a d-ness may be attributed to them, and the producers don't particularly object to a hint or two about the apparently childlike egotism of the boys and girls who make our pictures. But no suggestion that the screen heroes are anything less than models of fine, upright American morality can be tolerated. This is the formula for the screen's studies of the screen—and there are those who whisper that the cinema satires are being at their most satirical in this aspect of their narrative.

CHART

AAAA

Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory. *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.I.

AAA

Footlight Parade, The Solitaire Man, Qui Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell. *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*—Films suitable for children

The latest item in the series is called **Bombshell** and, thanks to the brilliant comedy performance of Miss Jean Harlow in what turns out to be the title rôle, it is one of the best of them. It is not important as to plot and it is, as in the case of most films, far too long and given to rambling, but as a richly humorous presentation of the comically so-called "private" life of a screen star, it is genuinely entertaining. Its heroine is one of those highly publicized It-girls of the cinema, whose lives are supposed to be fraught with passion and sin. Underneath it all, the film assures you, she really is an innocent child, who thinks that she longs for home and a baby. Altho the rôle is treated rather ironically by the producers, the part might easily have seemed an unfortunate essay in saccharinity had it not been for the delightfully knowing performance of Miss Harlow. The growing suspicion that Miss Harlow is the best comedienne in motion-pictures is given considerable impetus by her work here. In addition, there is another vigorous portrayal by the dynamic Lee Tracy as a glib and untrustworthy press agent. **(AAA)**

* * *

Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men—A dull and commonplace comedy about a New York slum girl who makes a Man out of a mollycoddle. It is one of the films you needn't bother about.

* * *

Headline Shooter—A pleasant, unimportant little comedy about the romance of a news reel camera man and a girl reporter. Filled with lively scenes of a camera man's presumably adventurous existence, and well played by William Gargan and Frances Dee.

* * *

Before Dawn—A rather futile sort of melodrama about a girl with psychic powers and how she helped the police force solve the mystery of a stolen fortune and the deaths resulting from it.

* * *

SCREEN NOTES

Comedy will be accented in RKO production schedules for the coming season, according to recent advices. Polly Moran, who was teamed with Marie Dressler in "Politics," "Reducing," and "Prosperity," has signed a contract calling for two new pictures.

Alice Leone Moats has gone to Hollywood. Author of "No Nice Girl Swears," she will be technical adviser on the Fox production "Coming Out Party," written by Becky Gardiner and Gladys Unger.

"Stand-ins" for Stars

We have often heard of the substitute who does the dangerous stunts for the film star. The risk to a star's life is too hazardous, especially in dealing with the elements of fire and water, not to mention wild horses.

But movie stars are temperamental and dislike to stand inactive while cameras and lights are adjusted. So there has grown up an auxiliary profession known as the "stands-ins." They go through all the preparatory posing for the stars, but have to step out when the bell rings. Naturally many "stand-ins" come to think they could do as well as the stars, but their life is one only of frustration. A writer in *Variety* (New York) gives a case in point.

"No more pathetic figure exists in Hollywood currently than Sue Kellogg, stand-in for Charlotte Henry, who was finally selected as *Alice* for Paramount's 'Alice in Wonderland.' Miss Kellogg was the runner-up in the search, almost had the part clinched until Miss Henry came along. The Kellogg girl had lived the Alice part for a year, ever since the picture was first proposed. When Miss Henry was finally selected, Miss Kellogg pleaded with the studio to give her the stand-in job. Now she does everything but act *Alice*. When Miss Henry works, she stands on the side-lines with a forlorn look, possibly imagining how well she could have played the part."

"Stand-ins" may become valets or maids to the stars, tho they rarely if ever achieve the position of real actors. They earn from $30 to $40 a week. Actors known as "extras" shy away from stand-in jobs, fearing to be typed as such and a career thus imperiled.

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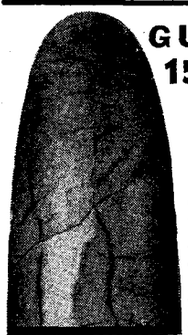

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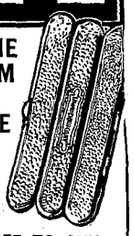

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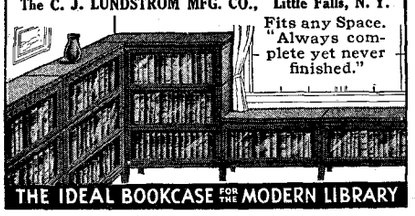

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Current Poetry

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Banishment looks like death to the old, but to the young it may be life and adventure. This seems to say so in *The London Mercury:*

A CHILD SPEAKS

By Flora J. Arnstein

It was my father who said:
"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land,"
And there were tears upon his cheeks,
And on his beard the drops glistened,
And his voice was heavy with remembered Zion,
Banishment and captivity.
But I who sat beside him heard within my heart
A song beginning:
A song of voyage and of desert travel,
Of the camels' clumsy footing,
Their loose and shaggy heads . . .
The far horizon of the date-plumed sands,
And petrified dune-ripples—
Of the waters of Babylon, where in the shallows,
I cooled my tired feet,
I did not sorrow, neither did I sing,
For in my father's face I saw
Only the grief of Zion, and I feared—
My song was not the Lord's but only mine,
A child enraptured by an alien land.

It must be right to salute the changing seasons. The poets all do it. Mr. Wood does it with a homely gusto in *Trails* (Esperance).

CHOKECHERRY TIME

By Clement Wood

When chokecherries hang in burgundy clusters,
And the field is a purple sky of asters,
When the flickers shrill that the summer's over,
And a chill wind larrups the bees to cover,
When the dew is a solid feathery glitter,
And the elm disrobes in a drowsy flutter,
We do not skurry for hotlier shining,
Though we know which way the earth is leaning.

It's on with the buttoned-up coat and sweater,
It's crunch through the woods with a crisper clatter,
It's clamber the hill with a heightened panting—
These are the things the soul is wanting.
The breath is a mist to clothe the bareness;
The sky has lost its green-leaved nearness;
But the heart that snuggles against its lover
Knows that the summer is never over.
Even the snow is a chill fleet morning:
Summer noon will be soon returning,
And hearts are gay as the imperial asters
When chokecherries hang in burgundy clusters.

Defiant of poetic diction, this writer in *The Saturday Review* (London) achieves a poignant love-song:

A GIRL'S SONG

By Michael Becher

The wind is coldly twisting the wailing sea,
The sky is smoky and sad as a drunkard's eye,
What are the sea and the cold, wind, sky?
I have your hands.

The snarling sea is gnawing the black bone rocks,
The wind is goading the grunting clouds to their sties.
What are the sea and the cold, wind, sky?
I have your eyes.

The sky is dead and devoid of form or hue,
The sea is vaguely counting its slime and stones.
What are the sea and the cold, wind, sky?
I have you.

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President Roosevelt's Invitation to Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 13)

between President Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinov, altho Japanese officials pretended indifference. But unofficially American recognition of the Soviet Government was not complacently regarded, observed Wilfrid Fleisher in a Tokyo cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*. Rather it is likely to be set down as a Soviet-American combination aimed against Japan. The Japanese public has been informed for months by the military authorities, we are told, that Soviet Russia is a potential enemy of the Japanese Army and that the United States is a potential enemy of the Japanese Navy. So a rapprochement between the United States and Soviet Russia is "naturally a disquieting factor."

But an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* would seem to contradict such a forecast. In any event, this newspaper declared, "fears of possible joint Russo-American pressure against Japan are unjustified because Japan's economic relations with the United States will always be more important than those of Russia."

Russia Enthusiastic

The news that President Roosevelt had invited the Soviet Government to send a representative to Washington was hailed enthusiastically in Soviet Russia. A summary of the opinion of press and public may best be gathered from an official statement given out by Constantin Umansky, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Office in which he said:

"President Roosevelt's step is of such moment that it can serve only in the cause of peace and to encourage friends of peace throughout the world.

"Simultaneously we do not consider that there exist any insoluble contradictions or obstacles which can not be removed."

In Germany the *Vossische Zeitung* had no doubt that American recognition of Russia would have "an anti-Japanese significance." At the same time it held that the Soviet-United States rapprochement could be regarded throughout the world as a guaranty of maintenance of peace. Then it made the quaint observation that "in view of her resignation from the League of Nations Germany can enjoy particular sympathy for the resumption of normal relations between two of the most powerful nations outside of Geneva circles."

The Italian press gave wide display and favorable yet cautious comment on President Roosevelt's letter to President Kalinin. A semiofficial spokesman summed up the Italian attitude as follows:

"President Roosevelt has boldly broken down a seemingly insurmountable wall of prejudices. It is naturally to be expected that United States trade with Russia will increase considerably, and to the detriment of European trade. Recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States may be equivalent to a common political and military policy in the Far East."

"Pertinax," the well-known political editor of the *Echo de Paris*, gave expression to one of his habitually acid opinions. Since the Soviets stopped trying to bring about a world revolution President Roosevelt revised American opinion of Russia and also, "Pertinax" added:

"Doubtless Roosevelt was influenced by members of the 'brain trust' and by intellectual snobs who believe that Communism would be a diverting experiment."

English Verdicts

In England the Laborite *Daily Herald* considered the result of the Russo-American negotiations as certain, for "each side is in a businesslike, common-sense mood." Also it believed that "this new move toward world settlement is a triumph."

The Sunday Observer thought the recent reconciliation of Russia with Poland, then Russia with France, and now Russia with the United States "an important thing in high diplomacy, and a tremendous force for peace." The British Government, it remarked incidentally, "could not do better than to copy Washington."

A survey of newspapers in the United States revealed a cheerful if not too optimistic welcome to President Roosevelt's advances toward Soviet Russia. The fear of Communism does not loom very large and the feeling prevails that what the United States needs, as well as most countries, is to do as much and as profitable business as it can.

A. F. Flynn, Washington correspondent of the New York *Wall Street Journal*, sized up the Russian-American trade outlook in these words:

"The trade relations with Russia at the present time are only potentialities. Russian capacity to absorb American goods must be advanced substantially before real benefits can be felt by American agriculture and industry.

"Government experts state that if Russia takes $25,000,000 in American agricultural and industrial output within the next twelve months, it would be considered large under existing conditions."

The Financial Difficulties That Overthrew Daladier

(Continued from page 14)

proposal was a tax of 10 per cent. on the earnings of all foreign workers. According to a Paris cable to the New York *Evening Post*, this would have affected hundreds of American workers in banks, business houses, restaurants, and places of amusement, besides many other foreigners employed in Paris, and it was said that it might have driven "the last of the foreigners" from the soil of France.

Mr. Daladier also sought to increase the number of governmental monopolies in industry, which the Chamber evidently regarded as too radical.

An amendment substituting a State armaments monopoly for the mild form of

(Concluded on page 38)

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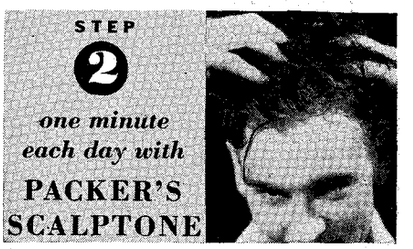

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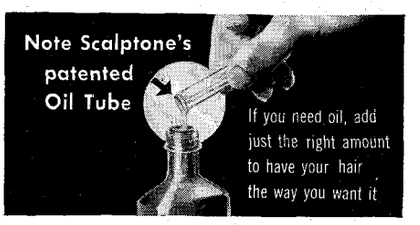

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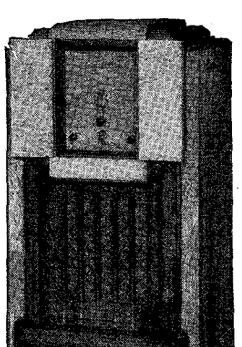

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control provided in the Daladier proposal was introduced by Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, and was approved by a vote of 20 to 16 over Mr. Daladier's personal opposition. Only when Budget Minister Lucien Lamoureux appeared before the Finance Commission with figures showing that the creation of an arms monopoly would cost at least 2,000,000,000 francs (about $80,000,000 at par), did the Commission reverse its stand.

The Commission had approved the national lottery plan, the issue of nickel coinage and the tax on crude-oil imports.

The provision most severely criticized in the Daladier plan, according to a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, was that for the deduction at the source of the income tax on coupons on French and foreign bonds and dividends from stocks. The Paris *Temps* claimed that the 15 per cent. deduction proposed would total 2,000,000,000 francs, approximately the estimate for the income tax, and would mean that taxpayers must advance their income payments by six months.

Because State rentes and treasury bonds are exempted, it was declared that many holders of French and foreign obligations would exchange their security for State obligations, which would unfavorably affect trading on the Bourse.

The Paris *Temps* attacked the Daladier Government's plan bitterly, charging that it devoted greater effort to new taxation than to economies, and that its principal fiscal measures were "tainted with the detestable spirit of demagogy."

Large advertisements were inserted in nearly all the important Paris dailies by the National Automobile Federation and the National Federation of Automobile Clubs protesting that the new gasoline tax should be enacted only if the existing taxes were abolished. It was alleged that additional taxation would make the use of automobiles prohibitive for many present users, thus seriously affecting the motor industry.

Finally, a provision for a 6 to 9 per cent. increase in the income tax on persons whose incomes have not declined in the last two years was called "absurd" by *La Journee Industrielle*.

Chop Suey in Shanghai?

That the Chinese eat chop suey and consider it a delicacy is "a highly insulting and disparaging myth." This is the message of Lin Yuntang to Americans particularly. Apparently he has traveled to some extent in the United States. In the Shanghai *China Critic* he says:

"We don't eat chop suey, because the things left over from regular feasts are given to servants only. There is really only one chop-suey shop in Shanghai that made a reputation by collecting the left-overs from the restaurants and selling them to rickshaw men at so many coppers per bowl.

"Now some connoisseurs have averred that such chop suey is really wonderful, but it is emphatically untrue that the Chinese residents in Shanghai are clients of that chop-suey shop."

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America's Contribution to Leprosy Control

By Lois Elizabeth Danner

FIFTEEN feet is a prodigious length for a letter of thanks, but one just that size was recently received at the New York office of the American Mission to Lepers. It was the skin of a python, sent by the lepers in Portuguese East Africa. The note which accompanied the great snake-skin explained that it was the Africans' way of saying "Hi Bongile," meaning "Thank you very much for all you have done for us."

The gratitude of these leper patients is easy to understand when one realizes that had it not been for American generosity, they would still be persecuted wanderers, even worse off than animals of the jungle. Instead, they are busily and happily engaged in earning their own living in a camp which was once a coffee plantation, one of the show places of Mozambique. They have their own goats, pigs and chickens, and contribute in every possible way to their self-support. Crops of corn and peanuts they cultivate to supplement the plantation's coco-palms and fruit-trees. Each resident has tasks to perform. While useful occupation and nourishing food are building up their bodily resistance and morale, the best specific curative measures that modern science has to offer are being given them.

According to some estimates, the percentage of leprosy in tropical Africa is the highest in the world—thirteen lepers to every hundred persons. Yet, a decade ago there was scarcely a leper hospital or clinic in all of Africa. To-day treatment stations are to be found in every country of the continent from Egypt to South Africa and from Liberia to Abyssinia. Thirty-nine of these colonies are being aided in some manner by the American Mission to Lepers.

Good Cheer and Activity

India's leper population numbers at least a million, offering a wide field for the activities of the Mission to Lepers, with its British and American branches, and for the recently organized British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

The kingdom of Siam, to which American missionaries went with a pioneer demonstration of leper relief, has one of the most attractive colonies in the world, at Chiengmai. On either side of the "Main Street" in this colony are small white cottages. A fireplace, where the occupants of the cottages may cook their own rice, cupboards for their few belongings, a little garden of flowers and vegetables convey the impression of home. Picture the happiness of a sick newcomer, spending his first night in such a place after days and perhaps months of painful trudging over jungle paths to reach this haven!

At the Soonchun, Korea, colony, which is situated on a wooded peninsula, a prize is given for the best-kept grounds round the leper cottages. With blooming flowers and plants everywhere, and white shells from the seashore, the whole place is one of beauty. There is nothing sad about it, except in the homeless group, outside the barbed-wire fences, pleading for admission to the already crowded colony.

World's Leper Population

Obviously it is impossible to hospitalize all of the world's leprosy population. It has been generally estimated at between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 persons. Now extended surveys are greatly enlarging that estimate. Dr. R. G. Cochrane, editor of *Leprosy Review*, the official publication of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, goes so far as to place the total at 10,000,000. Of this vast number, only about 50,000 are receiving care in all the asylums of the world.

Those concerned with leprosy prevention have turned in recent years to the plan for dispensary care of cases which can not be accommodated in the hospitals. The American Presbyterian leprosy station at Taiku, Korea, is one place where this has been tried out with marked success. Supplementing the central hospital are two "Skin Clinics," so called to prevent embarrassment on the part of those who come for weekly treatments and who, in reality, are all lepers. For in Korea, as in most countries, social ostracism pursues the leper and makes his lot a wretched one.

In general, it is the opinion of leprologists that only in the virulent or middle stage is leprosy highly infectious, requiring isolation and hospital care. First, apparently, comes an elementary period sometimes hard to detect, but (fortunately and contrary to traditional fears) only slightly or not at all infectious. The patient can now be treated without hospital residence and, apparently, cured. If not treated, he enters the virulent stage, which in its course results in the nerves being destroyed and the body thereby disfigured. Seeing this ugly disfigurement the layman usually believes the disease to be at its most dangerous stage, when it is in fact "burned out" and the patient no longer a menace to public health. Little is known concerning the exact method of infection, but leprologists are agreed that the danger from casual association is far smaller than had been supposed.

One of the other hopeful facts discovered about leprosy is that it is *not* inherited. In the United States Government colony for the Territory of Hawaii, where children are isolated from leper parents at birth, 100 per cent. are being safeguarded from contagion. The Mission to Lepers has also salvaged thousands of young lives through its homes for healthy children who come with leper parents seeking admission.

Going to a leper hospital with a "round-trip ticket" is a far different thing from going, as lepers did for centuries, with the knowledge that one would never return home. To America's credit it must be said that from the Honolulu station were sent out the first group of leprosy patients ever to be paroled as apparently cured.

While new treatments are constantly being tried with some success, the "backbone of leprosy treatment," to quote Dr. Victor G. Heiser, President of the International Leprosy Association, "is still chaulmoogra oil and its derivatives." The hydnocarpus oils, from the fruit of a related tree, are used interchangeably with chaulmoogra. Hundreds of pounds of the oil, purchased through contributions to the American Mission to Lepers, go each year to remote corners of the world to aid in the eradication of leprosy.

The "Cured" Leper

The cured leper constitutes an entirely new problem which has arisen out of the changing situation. If aware of his history, society still fearfully refuses to welcome him back as it would those who have recovered from most dangerous diseases. As a new project in the extensive anti-leprosy program of the government in the Philippines, an effort is to be made to rehabilitate the cured patient. The tropical island of Culion, with its 5,000 leper patients, the largest leper colony in the world, is to include a settlement where patients discharged as free of leprosy symptoms may make their homes and earn their own living, mainly by agricultural pursuits.

To summarize the present world leprosy situation, it may be said that it is characterized by increased knowledge of the immensity and importance of the problem, and of the best methods of solving it; greater readiness on the part of patients to apply for treatment while it can be given effectively; and a vastly increased number of societies, governments and individuals enlisted in the fight against the disease.

In the United States

In tracing the influence of American philanthropy in leper countries abroad, the home situation must not be ignored. Lepers have been found in thirty-two of the United States. They are still being discovered, tho we have probably not more than a few thousand lepers in this country.

The presentation of the facts regarding the treatment of lepers to the Congress of the United States by the American Mission to Lepers, led to the appropriation of more than a million dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a National Leper Home. Located on a 400-acre tract at Carville, Louisiana, it is a model of what government care for lepers may be.

The physical well-being of Uncle Sam's leper wards is now assured, but we need to give them a "new deal" in the matter of popular attitude toward them and their disease. America may well make a further contribution to the welfare of leprosy's victims, not only by participating in the control of the disease at home and abroad, but by changing scorn and hysterical dread to the sympathetic concern which should be afforded people who, after all, are just sick human beings.

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The Week in Business Summarized

The President's Declaration for a Dollar That "Will Not Change Its Purchasing and Debt-Paying Power," Has Gone Far to Help Restore Confidence

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS is regaining confidence. Much of the shock of President Roosevelt's recent announcement of monetary policy which removed all prospect of an early revaluation of the dollar has passed, and business has about decided that, short of a fixation of the dollar's gold content, the proposals of the President offer the most dependable insurance against greenbackism.

Whether or not the operations of a government gold market, frankly aimed at a managed currency, probably through the medium of a commodity dollar, constitute inflation, business does not know. Nor does it particularly care. What concerns it is that some kind of a dollar shall become a permanent dollar so that commitments for the future may safely be made.

Business is aware of some of the considerations which deter the President from revaluing the dollar now, and it takes heart in his avowal "to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-paying power during the succeeding generation." Such a dollar, business believes, would encourage the prompt reopening of the private capital market.

Increased Investment

Leaders of business have not retired a step from their position that an active private capital market is a prerequisite to business recovery. Col. Leonard P. Ayres asserts, in the October issue of The Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin, that recovery from depression has always been accompanied in this country by increased investment in capital goods, such as railroads and rolling stock, the expansion or improvement of manufacturing plants and industrial equipment, and the extension of facilities of public service corporations.

The funds that pay for these goods are normally obtained through the sale of long-term bonds which must be originated through institutions strong enough to create confidence in them, and distributed among investors able and willing to buy them. The general rule is that long-lived goods that are costly must be bought through the use of long-lived credit.

According to Colonel Ayres, we have probably never had in this country a recovery from a serious depression that was not accompanied by important expansions of activity in the construction industry and those making capital goods. The sale of long-term bonds in this country for the purpose of raising new capital, he points out, averaged between 3 and 4 billion dollars a year from 1921 through 1929 and reached a high point of more than 5 billions in 1927. In the depression they declined to little more than 2 billions in 1931, less than one billion in 1932, and probably will amount, for this year, to less than half a billion.

"The sales of bonds for raising new capital," said Colonel Ayres, "not only reflect changing business conditions, but in some degree forecast them, and especially the important turning points from prosperity to depression, and from depression to recovery. A revival in the demand for new corporate bonds would be a most important contribution toward recovery. It awaits a renewed confidence in the future of our money, and a relaxation in the provisions of our Securities Act of 1933."

Such a revival could not come at a more appropriate time than the present, for current statistics for the month of October, just now at hand, show that business is continuing to lose momentum despite what may be called an improvement in business sentiment. Our index of the Course of Business has fallen currently from 65.46 to 65.

There has been a definite decline in general production, in the last month, and in September a less than seasonal advance in primary distribution and consumer buying, according to figures compiled by the Conference of Statisticians in Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. This decline has been especially noticeable in automobile construction, steel fabrication, bituminous coal output and electric power production. Output of anthracite, and building and engineering construction have shown advances, the former largely due to the season, and the latter due to the granting of public awards and, in some degree, of unseasonal private construction engendered by fear of rising prices.

The agricultural situation, too, leaves much to be desired, in view of the extraordinary efforts of the National Recovery program to strengthen it. Farm prices rose rapidly from the end of March to the middle of July, outstripping, at first, the pace of commodity prices, and so greatly increasing the purchasing power of the farmer. Since July 15, however, farm prices have fallen off more than 6 per cent. and the prices of commodities purchased by the farmer have risen more than 9 per cent.

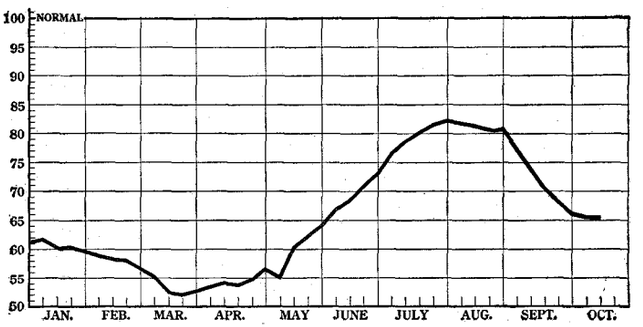
Here is the real reason for the farm unrest which has been reported lately from the Middle West, which has reinvigorated the demand for currency inflation and which, many observers believe, was primarily responsible for the program that the President recently broadcast to the nation.

In the meantime, employment and wages, due to the operations of the National Recovery Administration, have been rising steadily. From July to September, factory employment rose from 67 to 74 per cent. of the 1929 average and payrolls increased from 46.4 to 55.7 per cent. of a similar average, while production fell from 85 to 72 per cent. of the average attained in 1929.

A Pessimistic View

The Brookmire Economic Service sees in the curtailment of primary production, with no decrease in payrolls, a contribution to that economic balance which must precede recovery. *The Annalist*, on the other hand, takes a pessimistic view of the outlook. It suggests that business has actually passed through a nearly complete business cycle, compressed into the last six months and, whereas, in March, practically all factors in the general economic situation were favorable to recovery, business now finds itself in a position where two of the most important elements necessary to recovery, confidence in the currency and a low and stable price-level, have been eliminated by entirely artificial means, according to *The Annalist:*

"The main, and, indeed, about the only, straw to which we can continue to clutch, so far as the immediate outlook is concerned, is the apparently sweeping nature of the world-wide recovery which became manifest, practically simultaneously, in many countries in the summer of 1932. . . . For America, the resumption of recovery appears to hinge largely on the following questions: First, on the willingness of the various recovery administrations to change their tactics from 'strong-arm' to 'safety-first' methods; and, second, if the Administration's present commitments prevent an immediate return to some semblance of conformity to sound economic principles, on the time it will take for the fundamental forces of recovery to override the inevitable mistakes of a planned recovery."



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of second week in October

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Federal Reserve System's Bank-Rate Gesture

When the New York Reserve Bank's rate was cut from 2½ per cent. to 2 per cent. a few days ago—some of the other banks announcing cuts later—it was seen as a definite credit expansion move. But at the same time the Reserve System began to cut down on its open-market bond-buying, thus slowing up one of its most important credit-expanding activities.

These two simultaneous moves, apparently contradictory, are thought by *The Wall Street Journal* to be explainable only by certain financial coincidences:

"One is the fact that excess reserves of member banks now have been built up by the open-market operations to the record high of $800,000,000.

"Secondly, this tremendous volume of reserves exists at a time when the fall requirements for credit and currency have begun to ebb.

"Thirdly, the recent Treasury refunding apparently will be successful, bringing with it, it is hoped, an easier tone in the capital markets for long-term capital of all kinds. A lower bank-rate is ordinarily a stimulus to bond prices and, consequently, to the capital market, whose revival is a chief concern of the Administration.

"Further, New York banks now have generally approved the sale of capital notes or preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, opening the way for a nation-wide movement for enlarging bank capital. This will provide the banks with still more funds—$200,000,000 in New York City and $1,000,000,000 in the country, it is estimated—adding that much more to excess reserves or to purchases of government securities by the banks."

The next step "is to induce the banks to use funds which have been placed in their hands in such overwhelming amounts." Will the lower rate accomplish this?

But the trouble now, as the New York *Times* realizes, is that there simply isn't the demand for funds, and to increase credit facilities "while at the same time leaving the spirit of enterprise hesitant and timid because of uncertainty over the money standard, or the opportunities for legitimate profit, comes perilously near to defeating in advance the purpose of the experiments in credit."

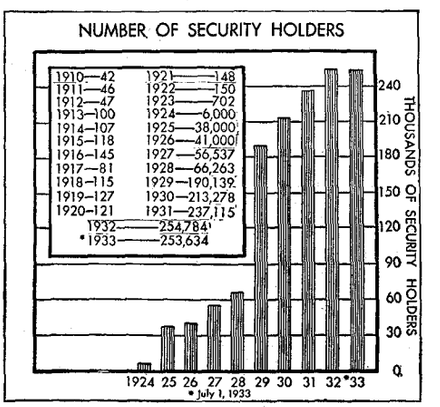
Waiting for Europe's Millions

There seems to be little doubt that there is a tremendous amount of investment capital in Europe that will be invested in American securities as soon as the uncertainties surrounding this country's monetary policies have been removed. And it has been suggested that disturbances in Europe may hasten the investment of these European funds in America far from the centers of war talk. A foreign banker recently visiting Wall Street is said by the Boston News Bureau, to have estimated the European funds awaiting investment in America at around $1,000,000,000.

A Quarter Million Security Holders

REGISTERED holders of Associated securities totalled 253,634 on July 1, 1933. This is a gain of 16,519 since January 1, 1932.

Holders overseas, excluding United States Possessions, are 10,268. They are found in 31 countries and their dependencies.



118,116 Customer Security Holders

Investors who are also customers using services supplied by Associated operating companies number 118,116. This is a gain of 13,081 over the total reported January 1, 1932.

Investors falling within the class of trust institutions, including banks, trust companies, insurance companies, investment funds, and churches, totalled 9,229 on July 1, a gain of 1,997 during the previous eighteen months.

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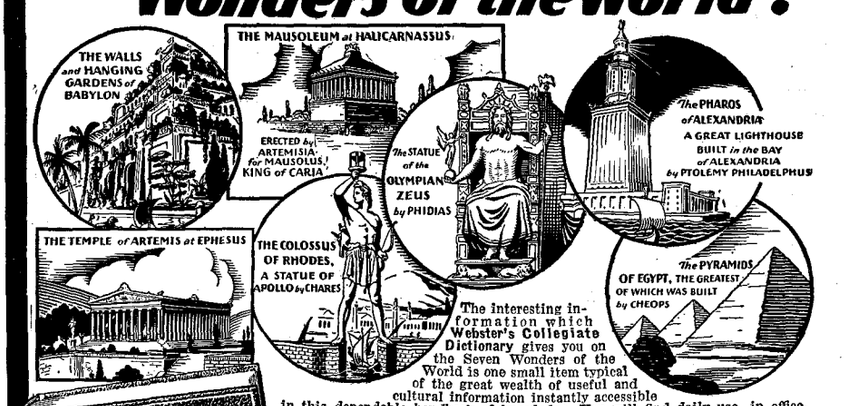
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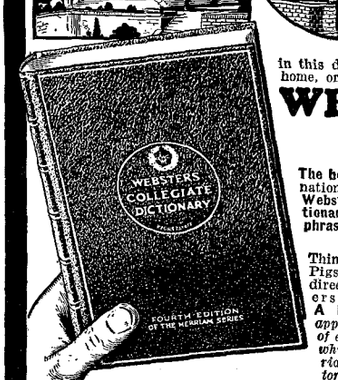

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Women Capture Screen Honors for 1933

New Motion-Picture History Was Made This Year—Four Feminine Players Scaled Heights Which Are Apparently Inaccessible to the Men of the Cinema

By Homer Croy

A STRANGE thing is happening in, out, and around Hollywood; and that is how, during 1933, the women stars have walked off and left the men. Cinema history has never seen its like. Usually three or four new stars come into being each year; and usually the number is pretty evenly divided between men and women.

But this year they are *all* women, and they are: Katharine Hepburn, May Robson, Mae West, Henrietta Crosman, which is about as diversified a galaxy as you could pine for. Usually beauty is supposed to be the magic word that throws open the theater doors and sends the ushers dashing up and down the aisles; but this year beauty has taken a back seat, and the seat is so far back that it is in a draft. Katharine Hepburn has plenty of beauty, but so have droves of Hollywood girls. Many have more beauty than Katharine Hepburn, but Fame has not touched them on the shoulder and dated them up.

Globe — Henrietta Crosman | Globe — Mae West | © Columbia — May Robson | Globe — Katharine Hepburn

THEY SHINE IN HOLLYWOOD

They Were Unknown

A year ago these four cinema sensations were hardly known. To-day their pictures are on the ash-cans in Timbuctoo. May Robson may feel a bit sensitive about this, for she has been on the stage for fifty-two years, and was a star for thirty. I mean famous in a big way, for, from Hollywood's point of view being famous in New York is a mere hop in a brewery. Another strange thing is that May Robson went to Hollywood, made one picture ("Mother's Millions") and then was completely overlooked. Hollywood saw her not, no one was interested, and she flung herself at the iron gates of Hollywood till they trembled and shook. But no executive came out and opened them and asked her to stay for lunch. She had to start all over again taking small and inconsequential parts. And then suddenly Hollywood discovered her, and now her luncheon list is as long as the flagpole on the lawn in front of The Writer's Club. And she will see a movie executive only by appointment.

And so it is with Henrietta Crosman, who was born quite a number of years ago in Wheeling, West Virginia, and who has been a star on the stage since Winfield R. Sheehan (her boss) wore rompers. When the legitimate theater began to grow deserted and cobwebby, she put herself on a train and went West, and she, too, flung herself at the iron gates, hurting the gates not at all. Directors and supervisors and executives could look straight at her and think she was in Wheeling. And then came "Pilgrimage." It went over, and now she has income-tax worries.

Fox made "Over the Hill" in audible form; but it didn't do well. In the meantime the Fox company had bought "Pilgrimage," which also has an elderly woman as the leading character. This, mind you, was two years ago. After "Pilgrimage" was bought, the story was sent to the Chase National Bank, in New York, which was then holding the vault key for Fox. The story barely landed in the bank before this telegram came winging it way westward:

"Production manager, Hollywood. You made one old-woman picture which did not do well. Don't make 'Pilgrimage,' which is another old-woman picture."

The shadow of the bank was on the lot, and so the story was shelved until the shadow moved on, when it was fetched out, the camera turned on it, and now it is lining 'em up at the B. O.

Cuff-notes on Henrietta Crosman: Her great-uncle was Stephen C. Foster who wrote "My Old Kentucky Home." She is an anti-vivisectionist, has made hundreds of speeches against dogs being whittled up. Is married to Maurice Campbell, who was formerly Prohibition Administrator for New York.

Much Publicity

Beauty we have just thrown out our window as not being a foundation to build a Hollywood house on; and Sex is sand, at least according to the building permits issued for 1933. Of the four celebrants only Mae West leans heavily in that direction. Lean she does, for Mae West made Page One when she went to Welfare Island, New York, where prison doors closed upon her for presenting and offering for sale a play entitled "Sex," which she herself wrote.

She appeared in "Diamond Lil," which caused much money to scramble through box-office windows. This year Hollywood hired her, remade Lil under the title "She Done Him Wrong," and collected many diamonds for all concerned. And now she is releasing "I'm No Angel," which the boys tell me is bound to call out the marines.

A moment to Mae: She is the daughter of a prize-fighter. She was born in Brooklyn, and when she went to prison she gave her birth-date as August 17, 1900, but some of her friends say they knew her before that. She acts naughty on the stage and on the screen, and has the men breathing heavily, but as a matter of fact she does not drink, does not smoke. In her pictures the cigarette she smokes—which causes the ladies in the audience to gasp—is denicotined. She is a Jewess, rich, does not diet, can not dance, does not like night-clubs, seldom reads.

Stays Away

About as unlike Mae West as you could find in a day's hard riding is Katharine Hepburn, whose father is Dr. Thomas N. Hepburn of West Hartford, Connecticut; aristocrat, intellectual, specialist, honored, rich. Katharine ("Katie" *en famille*) is a college graduate (Bryn Mawr), reads every free minute she has; in fact, she likes so well to read that she never learned to play cards. And—now for a shock—she never goes to the movies unless it is because of something about her work, or in the nature of a duty, when she goes grumbling and mumbling.

In Hollywood, she drives a car as big as the *Tennessee*, but when she gets home she has to park it next to the chicken house, for she lives on a farm and raises her own eggs. She lives alone, except for a wealthy girl friend from the East. Something most people do not know: she is married; husband is a life-insurance salesman.

Her married name is Mrs. Ludlow Smith. He is wealthy, dashing, devoted. Katharine's middle name is Houghton, and she got it from her mother who is a cousin of Alanson B. Houghton, who, in turn, was America's Ambassador to England. Her mother has a feather of her own, for she was president of the women suffragists of Connecticut, and led them to Washington where she picketed the White House.

Back to Katharine: she has two brothers, two sisters. Her eyes are green, her hair reddish, and on her left hand is a long scar which she got when, as a child, she fell through a French window. She can speak French and German; likes to talk, and indulges in it freely. Cares not a whit what Hollywood thinks of her; has Hollywood eating out of her hand; retaliates by throwing her eggshells at it.

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The NRA Code for Retailers

This week more than a million retailers began selling merchandise under the provisions of the new retail code.

How will it work? What will its effects be? These questions held the attention of editors and millions of consumers as the code, ironed out after weeks of controversy and approved by President Roosevelt, went into operation. As in the case of nearly every other step taken by the Administration to end the depression, the common reaction to it is one of optimism and hope.

"Those who take the trouble to understand the vast complexity of the Administration's problems," said the Washington *News*, "will not be inclined to hunt for petty inconsistencies and imperfections in the provisional retail code.

"Quite definitely an experiment," this paper adds, "it is put forward as a temporary expedient for three months. On or before February 1, a representative and responsible committee will report on its operation and submit recommendations for changes."

Two features of the new code are that it forbids retailers to sell below invoice cost plus an allowance for store wages, and exempts from its provisions employers hiring fewer than five persons in towns of less than 2,500.

A Compromise

"The barrier against selling below cost," said the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "is a compromise suggested by General Johnson, NRA Administrator, replacing an original plan banning sales at less than cost plus 10 per cent. The compromise was offered after the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and farming interests had strongly opposed the first plan.

"According to a statement by General Johnson, it is aimed directly at the vicious practise of 'loss leaders,' or articles sold below cost to persuade customers that the store's entire price level is equally low.

"Exemption of the small-town merchants was effected through an Executive order by President Roosevelt relieving them of the necessity of complying with the code or with Presidential reemployment agreements. Both the Executive order and General Johnson's statement assert that the exemption will lift hardships from the shoulders of farmers and rural merchants. It does not apply to chain stores in small towns."

The long controversy over unfair trade practises is settled, we read, "with the code prohibiting 'inaccurate' advertising references to competitors and 'inaccurate' claims of underselling. Insertion of this qualification was fought by the great majority of the retailers, who termed 'inaccurate' a 'weasel' word.

According to general sentiment in Washington, the New York *Times* correspondent went on to say, the compromise on selling below cost is a victory for the farmers and some of the urban consumers and a defeat for the great body of retailers, mitigated perhaps by the exemption of so many small merchants from the code's terms. We read then:

"Recently the National Dry Goods Association told President Roosevelt that without the 10 per cent. mark-up hundreds of retailers would go to the wall in three or four months. Farmers, on the other hand, defiantly said the mark-up would mean rising prices."

The day after this dispatch was printed, General Johnson denied, according to Clarence L. Linz, Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that it "was for the purpose of pacifying the farmers, adding that he had determined upon this procedure some time ago. Since he estimates that the mark-up to cover wage costs in retail trade will turn out to be 10 per cent. of the invoice price which must be added to the latter to form the minimum, the storekeepers are seen coming off as well as if they had secured the acceptance of their own 10 per cent. mark-up proposal."

Termed Arbitrary

Some provisions of the code provoked criticism.

"At present it is wholly discriminatory in a wholly arbitrary way as between the merchant in the country place and the merchant in the urban center," asserts the Detroit *Free Press*—

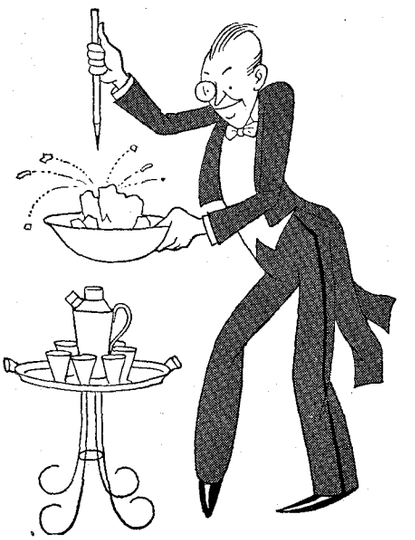
"This is not a square deal, and the country will not accept it. The change must be extended to apply everywhere. Nor can the White House possibly be blind to this fact.

"All the conditions that call for relief from the NRA code for small merchants and small manufacturers in little towns require relief for the small merchants and small manufacturers in big ones."

"Any code the President signed for the control of the retail business under NRA," says the Richmond *News Leader*, "was certain to raise a hurricane of protest, not because it would be unjust in its provisions but because the industry affects so many million people and is so directly related to every-day life. Price changes made under many other codes are like the tariff, indirectly collected from the public, but every mark-up in retail goods, made necessary by the recovery plan, stares the housewife in the face."

"The retail code is an honest attempt to satisfy the reasonable demands of both sides," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* makes an emphatic plea for national teamwork by the merchants of the country in the spirit, not of doubt, but of confidence:

"In the absence of any better plan for stabilizing the retail trade—the heart of commercial activity—the new code should have a fair trial, with full, honest and hearty cooperation, with the fervent hope that it will produce permanent and lasting benefits."



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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Blue-Ribbon Simile.—As broke as a pickpocket in a nudist colony.—*Henry Vance in the Birmingham News.*

It All Depends.—CLARICE—"Don't you think George dresses nattily?"

FLOURINE—"Natalie who?"—*U. S. S. Melville Job Order.*

Safety First.—DINER—"Waiter, this soup is cold. Bring me some that's hot."

WAITER—"What do you want me to do? Burn my thumb?"—*Buffalo News.*

Futility Plus.—The nadir of uselessness, as expressed by Helen Hayes: "I'm about as much service as a parachute in a submarine."—*Boston Transcript.*

Perfect Thirty-Whatzis.—

Breathes there a dame with soul
so dead,
Who never to herself hath said,
I'm overweight—that's for the
best—
That's my resemblance to Mae
West.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Taking the Joy Out of Life.—Some woman in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was granted a divorce after testifying that her husband dropped snakes down her back. It's getting so a married man can't have any fun any more.—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Might Try Blindfolding.—"Last week a grain of sand got into my wife's eye and she had to go to a doctor. It cost me three dollars."

"That's nothing. Last week a fur coat got in my wife's eye and it cost me three hundred."—*Jugend (Munich).*

Ruling Passion.—JUDGE—"Too old! Why, I could give you twenty years."

FRIEND—"Now, now, Judge. Don't start talking shop!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Pantry Theology.—Most bishops hold their butlers in awe, and even this one was taken aback when upon informing his butler that he expected about thirty clergy to luncheon the next day, he was asked the startling question, "Be they 'igh church or low, my Lord?" "What difference does that make?" asked the amazed bishop. "Well it's like this, my Lord. If they be 'igh church, they drinks a lot, and if they be low, they eats a lot, so I likes to know what to provide."—*The Saturday Review (London).*

The Susceptible Voter.—

What the Mayor says the papers quote,
And I say: "That boy will get my vote."
And then I read of Joseph V.,
And say: "I'll ballot for McKee."
Yet when I read what Fiorello
Declares, I say: "I'm for that fellow."
I'll vote, perhaps, for all the three:
O'B.,
LaG.,
And J. McKee.
—*F. P. A., in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Policeman: "Excuse me, sir, but if you're the 'pale-faced gentleman who looks like a lop-eared rabbit,' I was to tell you that your wife's gone home on the 33 bus."

—*Tit-Bits* (London)

Is This Prophetic?—For Sale: To a kind master, full grown, domesticated tigress, goes daily walk untied, and eats flesh from the hand.—*Ad in a Calcutta paper.*

When You're "It."—Caddies at a fashionable Westchester golf club went out on strike recently. And that's only one of a thousand ways you can get left holding the bag.—*Judge.*

Water, F'rinstance, Is Wet.—"Scientific experiments have discovered that the heart jumps when a pistol is unexpectedly discharged," says a news item.

These scientists do find out the darnedest things.—*Malcolm W. Bingay in the Detroit Free Press.*

Nags Are Such Novelties.—In this machine and one-piece-bathing-suit-and-not-much-of-that age, if Lady Godiva were to take her ride through the streets clad in a wan smile the horse probably would command the major portion of attention.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Chook, Chook, Chook!—"How did you make your neighbor keep his hens in his own yard?"

"One night I hid half-a-dozen eggs under a bush in my garden, and next day I let him see me gather them. I wasn't bothered after that."—*Boston Transcript.*

Alger Heroes Are Extinct.—GRUFF FATHER TO SON—"Why don't you get out and find a job? When I was your age I was working for $3 a week in a store, and at the end of five years I owned the store."

SON—"You can't do that nowadays. They have cash registers."—*Boston Globe.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Words, Idle Words.—There is some talk of a new British ship under construction of 50,000,000,000 tons. But that is probably just talk.—*New York paper.*

Add Crime Wave.—A congregation of about 200 people heard Rev. Mr. S—— preach on "Transfigured Hours." Vocal selections were murdered by the Misses Carolyn E—— and Rita B—— and the male quartet.—*Stoneham (Mass.) paper.*

Pelt It With Metaphors.—Less than $60,000 of the $180,000 is still needed, and there are hopes that it will be attained in a few days. The committee decided to tackle the bull by the horns, so to speak, and to leave no stones unturned to hit the mark.—*Lyons (N. Y.) paper.*

This Side Up, No Hooks.—What with the expense of ribbon, postage, mailing tube, commission blank and others, it cost the State of Kentucky an average of 20¼ cents to crate a colonel.—*Kansas City paper.*

Hush! Keep It Dark.—Herbert M—— will be surprized on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary next Friday, when his friends are invited to a reception in his honor.—*Claremont (Cal.) paper.*

No Husbands?—The 12 Federal experts are making tests with nearly 100 insects, including mosquitoes, monkeys, flies, ticks and fleas, in an effort to determine if they are carriers of the disease.—*Milwaukee paper.*

These Jobs Come High.—Opportunities for governmental employment in several Federal departments are now open. All salaries are subject to 150 per cent. economy act reductions.—*Indianapolis paper.*

In Kansas, Too!—The Round Table class of the Presbyterian Sunday school, composed of young men, held a picnic at the country home of E—— S—— last evening, with his wives as guests.—*Concordia paper.*

Stop Press News.—"The house I'm talking from is shaking," said the Associated Press correspondent at Menteo in a telephone message at midnight. Huge wages were roaring over the beach there, he said.—*Philadelphia paper.*

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